The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOL. 1 NO 163. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th September	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th „	Arcadia ..	7000	......	..
27th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	......	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th „	Persia ..	8000	......	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February,*	Caledonia.	8000	......	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	......	..
7*March.	Persia ..	8000	......	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st „	Macedonia	10500	......	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	......	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May	Caledonia.	8000	......	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th „	Persia ..	8000	......	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA." 7,000 tons. will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8
.. LONDON	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA ..	1195.	Thu. 11th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	12185.	Fri. 12th Sept.	* 6 a.m.	Direct

* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195, tons, on Thursday, 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 11th September calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday, 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 2nd October
† UNDUA ..	3305	.. 16th October,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 30th Oct

† Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS,
COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 8th September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co..
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

8th September, 1913.
161

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg......	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Morkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ROYAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED

FUNDS exceed........£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

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MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. *Particulars to:—*
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings. BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT'S BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director
160

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay)' Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
264

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivors or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"
PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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OUR
Atank Nigrah Pills
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THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.

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FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

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BOMBAY.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,
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	Rs.	a.
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The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
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Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26	4
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OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE;
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

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WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„	2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„	2—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„	2—6
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

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The only world renowned Soap for destroying superfluous hair Rs. 1-0-0 per box (Three Tablets). Postage Extra.

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Apply to
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Office: – **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**
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Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

WANTED.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 25,000 for one year at 7½ per cent., on security of immoveable property in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Write to No. 61, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0441

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN, as a CLERK, in a Native State in Rajputana, Pensioner preferred. None but those having some experience in law need apply to "Z" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0439

KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.—NURSES WANTED at once. Application forms and particulars of pay and allowances from PRINCIPAL.

WANTED a very showy MALE ELEPHANT for "Sawari." Please state height, age, and price with Photograph. Apply to HAZUR A. D. C., Bhavnagar State.

WANTED a MUNSHI to give lessons to two English gentlemen, residing on the Apollo Bunder. State salary required and other particulars to "Learners" care of "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital, Secunderabad; pay Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 10 house rent. Applications to be forwarded to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad.

WANTED a Lecturer to teach English and Logic to Intermediate classes at the Agra College. Initial salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Agra College Committee, at once.

WANTED by an experienced Hindu of good family SERVICE of PERSONAL ASSISTANT or MANAGER in a respectable family, studied English upto Matric. Apply Box 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Indian NATIONAL CONGRESS to be held at Karachi in December 1913, a competent Short-hand reporter. Apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to—

Ghulamali G. Chagla,
General Secretary,
0432 Reception Committee, Karachi.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bull Terrier puppies, long pedigrees both sides; dam a prize winner at English shows, Rs. 75 each. Apply MONTE ROSA, Dadysett Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Available first week in October—Foxhounds, 2½ couple bitches; 6 couple dogs. For particulars apply to Hon. SEC., Belgaum Hunt, (c/o 110th L. Inf.)

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE 1912—10-12 Clement Bayard Motor, complete with hood, screen, 5 lamps, speedometer, and wheels fitted with detachable Warland Dual Rims and one spare rim. Brought out in November 1912. In good order. Price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply CAPT. H. C. POLLOCK, R.E., Jhansi.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine, pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particulars apply to

THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality.
0414

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "North Cote House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 155.

FLATS in "Rachel Lodge," Apollo Bunder.

First floor in Junjeera Chambers. Rent Rs. 255.

Ground floor West in Junjeera Chambers. Rent. Rs. 225.

Third floor No. 6, Waterloo Mansions. Rent Rs. 230.

First floor West in Jenkins House. Rent. Rs. 105.

Third floor East in Jenkins House. Rent Rs. 115.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
0449

FROM 1st October, a FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 122. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and out-houses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

The Subscription List Closes on 30th September 1913.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act. VI of 1882 on 26th August 1913.)

Rs. 25,000 have been deposited with the Comptroller-General as required by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act VI of 1912.

CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into:

50,000 Shares of .. .. Rs. 50/- each.

Present Issue .. .. 25,000 Shares.

More than 10,000 Shares have been taken up by the Directors and others and only 15,000 Shares are now offered to the Public.

It is intended to call up only Rupees Ten per Share.

The Shares will be payable as follows:

On Application ... ... Rs. 2 per Share.
On Allotment ... ... Rs.2 " "

and the Balance of Rs. 6 per Share will be payable by calls which will not exceed Rs. 2 per share and will be at intervals of not less than two months. *No further calls will be made without the consent of the Shareholders obtained by a Resolution passed at a General or Special Meeting of the Shareholders.*

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PHIROZE C. SETNA, ESQ., J. P. (Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.)
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., (Solicitor).
JAMES MACDONALD, ESQ., *Ex-Officio.*

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
A. C. RICE, ESQ., Chartered Accountant.

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.

MESSRS. MACDONALD, BILLIMORIA & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of establishing and carrying on (*inter alia*) in Bombay and other parts of India, Burmah and Ceylon, the business primarily of Industrial Assurance by granting policies to Artisans, Factory, Docks, Railways and other workmen and workwomen, and casual labourers, domestic servants and other persons of similar wage-earning capacity and their families. This is the only office in India formed for the *special* purposes of assuring lives of the Industrial Workers, who much need and would be glad to have the protection which the Insurance policy gives, on the lines of similar Assurance Companies and Friendly Societies in England, America and elsewhere. The benefits to be derived from such an institution as it progresses, as regards the increase of national wealth and diffusion of confidence, security, knowledge and happiness and the improvement of the economic condition of many people can be better comprehended by taking a bird's-eye-view of similar existing institutions, like the great *Prudential Assurance Company of London* and the *Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York*, which have been in existence barely sixty and forty years respectively. The *Prudential* had at the end of the last year nearly *Two Crores* (1,91,40,743) *of Industrial Policies* in force, with Assets amounting to nearly *One Hundred* and *Twenty-seven Crores* (126,85,78,980) of rupees, after paying claims for over *One Hundred and Fifty* Crores (150,00,00,000) of rupees. And similarly the Metropolitan has about One Crore and Twenty-five lacs (1,25,00,000) of Policies in force and after disbursing Crores of rupees in claims their assets amount to One Hundred and Nineteen Crores and odd rupees. No one can really grasp the meaning of the figures that tell the size and field of usefulness of such Companies. The results of well-managed Life Assurance Companies in India have been very satisfactory and these Companies have been able year after year to declare very good dividends, in some cases giving up to 40 per cent. on the paid-up amount of the Shares. The Shares of such Indian Companies have been quoted in the market at over eight and nine times the paid-up value thereof. While the Shares of the Prudential and the Metropolitan are quoted at a fabulous premium, in keeping with the equally substantial dividends they have been declaring for many years past.

The present time seems most opportune for establishing an Indian Industrial Assurance Office. The workmen and others now recognise the great value of Insurance Policy and the varied benefit it confers. The rates of premium will be on the monthly payment system and there is every reason to think that Life Assurance will thus be more largely and generally availed of.

The condition of the Working Classes has become extremely delicate through several overlapping causes. The struggle for existence is getting keener and keener and it is becoming extremely difficult every day to save sufficient to make provision for old age or death. Saving enough for future requirements or to make provision for those immediately dependent upon the bread-winner of a family in case of his sudden demise, or of accident happening to incapacitate him from carrying on his vocation, has become an absolute necessity. THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY'S policies will thus be a great instrument of thrift to the wage-earning classes.

The Promoters of the Company have studied very carefully the PRUDENTIAL and have worked out a plan adapted to the conditions of the Industrial people of this country, who badly need insurance. The potentiality of this new field of business in India is unlimited. The scale of rates of premium will be based upon expert advice from the Board of Trade, England, and it is proposed to bring out in consultation with the Board of Trade a duly qualified Actuary on the staff, besides taking advantage of the best expert advice of an able Consulting Actuary in England.

The Capital of the Company has been fixed at Rs. 25,00,000—divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each, but it is proposed to issue at present only 25,000 Shares and to call up only Rs. 10 per Share.

This will be sufficient to place the Company in a position to give an absolutely safe guarantee to the public of its ability to meet all its obligations, and at the same time will not burden the Company with a large paid-up Capital.

The Articles of Association provide that, if at any time the Company shall have lost three-fourths of its paid-up Capital, steps shall immediately be taken for the winding up of the Company.

The funds of the Company will be invested in either Government Securities or such other securities as are provided for in the Trust Act, or in the purchase or acquisition of sound landed properties in India, Burmah and Ceylon and on advances against simple security, e.g., the Company's policies and wages of assured lives. Over seventy-five per cent. of the labouring classes are now in the hands of Marwaris (money-lenders) paying from 48 to 600 per cent. interest.

The Company will advance loans **to such artisans and workmen** at a moderate rate of interest on the security of the Company's policies and wages earned. It is aslo **proposed** to open out other lines of direct benefit to the Working Classes, particularly to the policy-holders of the Company, if the Board of Directors so resolve, and enlarge the Company's scope of usefulness among the said classes, *e.g.*, granting of policies entitling the assured to receive a given sum as provision for old age; cash advances as the first aid for the stricken ones of a policy-holder, Sickness Benefit (whereby the policy-holder would be entitled to receive certain benefits during a given period of illness within the year), &c.

The Promoters of the Company have great pleasure in stating that they have the assurance of some prominent Employers of labour to help and encourage the scheme. Thus a new wise and far-reaching policy of bringing capital and labour into a mutually beneficial interdependence will be inaugurated.

It is to be hoped that the Company will have on its books several hundreds of thousands of policies within a reasonable time, thus assuring an income to the Shareholders and participating Policy-holders, while affording all practical help to the assured. The policies will not contain vexatious or oppressive clauses, but on the contrary their terms will be liberal, and policies participating in profits will be issued under certain conditions.

The members who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of MESSRS. MACDONALD, BILLIMORIA & Co., have been appointed Secretaries for the period and upon the terms as to remuneration and otherwise as set out in the Agreement referred to below.

The following Agreement has been entered into:—

> An Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. MacDonald, Billimoria & Co. of the other part, which Agreement provides for the said firm of Messrs. MacDonald, Billimoria & Co. and their successors in business as the Secretaries of the Company, for a period of 21 years computed from the date of the registration of the Company, and also thereafter until their services shall be determined by a resolution of the Company passed by a majority of not less than (5/6ths) three-fourths of the members of the Company present in person or by proxy at any General Meeting of the Company, upon the terms that they will be paid ½ per cent. on the face value of the policies issued during each year if the total face value of the Policies issued during a year does not exceed Rs. 50 Lacs; and in case of such total face value exceeding 50 Lacs, at the rate of ½o/o per cent. upto 50 Lacs and for any excess face value over 50 Lacs at the rate of ¼ per cent. and 2½ per cent. on all Renewal premiums collected during each year if the total Premium collected during a year does not exceed Rs. 10 Lacs; and in case of such total premium exceeding Rs. 10 Lacs at the rate of 2½ per cent. upto Rs. 10 Lacs and for any excess premium collected ove[illegible] Rs. 10 Lacs at the rate of 1¼ per cent. and a monthly allowance of Rs. 800. This Agreement a[illegible] provides that so long as the said firm shall retain the office of Secretaries, one of the members of [illegible] firm shall be *ex-officio* a Director of the Company and another member or appointee of the firm [illegible] have a seat on the Board in terms of the Articles of Association.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of the Company and the above Agreement (by all of which the [illegible]pany and its members are bound) can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, 113, Es[illegible] Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 5 P.M., so long as the list is op[illegible]

The Company will pay all preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and incorporatio[illegible] Company, including the deposit under the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act VI of 1912, law[illegible] stamp duties, fees of Solicitors and Brokers, and costs of printing, advertising and other expenses. [illegible]

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares all[illegible] less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Bombay, Bombay; or the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay; or the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., Bombay, or the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, with the necessary deposit of Rs. 2 per each Share.

Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Secretaries and Managers at the Company's Registered Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the Bankers.

BOMBAY, 3rd September 1913.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. ________

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To.
The Director of
THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers the sum of Rs.....................being a deposit of Rs. 2 per share, payable on application for.................. shares of Rs. 50 each of the above-named Company, I request you to allot me..........................shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number that you may allot me, and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 2 per share on allotment, and the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called upon, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

(*Please write clearly.*)

Name in full ....
Address in full..
Occupation..
Date..
Signature..

N. B.—All Cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

No...............

Receipt for deposit on Application for Shares.

Received this..........................day of..............................1913 from.............................. ....the sum of Rupees.............................. ....being a deposit of Rupees Two per share, payable on application for..............................share (s) of Rs. 50 each in the above Company.

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co., LD.

Rs........................

Secretaries or Bankers.

This form should be filled up and forwarded entire with Cheque or Cash to the Company or the Bankers.

Note.—This receipt should be presented to be exchanged for Share certificate.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1,2,3.	Down. New Fast Passenger. 1,2,3.		Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1,2,3.	Up. New Fast Passenger. 1,2,3.
H. M.	H.M.				H.M.	H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	.. Arr.	8-30	6-45
23-30	6-55	Arr.	Delhi	.. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr.	Meerut Cantt.	.. Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	..	Arr.	Saharanpur	.. Dep.	23-5	..
9-7	..	Arr.	Lahore	.. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr.	Rawalpindi	.. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr.	Peshawar Cantt.	Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KING EDWARD EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL HOME AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

DON'T THROW away your Waste Paper. Whatever you have in large or small quantities, the Salvation Army will be glad to collect.

DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS THE PAPER THAT WE HAVE COLLECTED IN BOMBAY HAS PROVIDED WORK FOR 60 DESTITUTE EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS DAILY. As the number seeking our help are increasing daily, we beg respectfully to ask you to give your Waste Paper to help us to find work for them. We can make use of any kind of Newspapers, office waste account books, etc. Our system guarantees the destruction of all that is given to us.

We shall be glad to supply you with the necessary bags for collecting and to remove the same when full at your convenience.

All communications should be addressed to

THE MANAGER.

Telephone, 2416.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—(Contd.)

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 6362

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th September, 1913, (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the [illegible]poration will be held in the Munici[illegible] Office on Monday, the 15th September [illegible] at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the [illegible]deration of the following business:—

[illegible]Bombay Improvement Trust Me[illegible]a—Forwarding excerpts from the [illegible] Proceedings.

[illegible]ool Committee's letter—For[illegible]xcerpts from the Committee's [illegible]

[illegible] of motion from the Hon'ble [illegible]shah M. Metha, K.C.I.E., [illegible] by Mr. D. E. Wacha—For ex[illegible] regret at the death of Mr. John [illegible]ks.

[illegible]s from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Atha[illegible]e & Co.—

4. Regarding the refund of amount deposited in respect of water connections.

5. Regarding the making of water connections to new buildings before they are assessed.

6. Letters from Dr. Kharshedji Nowroji Sahiar, and others and from Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate and others—Complaining of the location of a urinal near the Dadysett Fire Temple.

7. Letter from Messrs. Nanu Hormasji & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, Bai Maneckbai, wife of Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, and Mr. Bapuji Narayan Kothare—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution deferring the erection of a latrine and urinal on the site of a reclaimed well at Thakurdwar.

8. Letter from Messrs. Faredun K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor and others—Thanking the Corporation for their decision on the question of re-vaccinaion.

9. Letter from Mr. Ardeshir Nowroji Guzder—Stating that certain old buildings at the corner of Gunbow Street and Bazar Gate Street may be acquired for street improvement.

10. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute—Requesting information for the Information Bureau established by the Council of the Institute.

11. Letter from Mr. Ruttonshaw Dhunjibhoy Shroff—Complaining of nuisance caused by a sewer in Khetwadi 9th Lane.

12. Letter from Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla—Suggesting that measures should be taken to combat venereal diseases.

13. Letter from Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee and Sons—Complaining of the condition of the Cusom House Road and Marine Road.

14. Letter from Mr. Narayan Raghunath Gogate and others—Complaining of the condition of Post Office Lane, Girgaum Back Road.

15. Letter from Mr. M. H. Goolamhusein—Requesting the Corporation to move Government to consider the designs for the Gateway proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bunder and the question of the Memonwada Improvement Scheme.

16. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Regarding the allowance of one-fifth drawback in respect of single rooms.

17. Letter from Mr. D. D. Mukunjee—Complaining of the insanitary condition of a house in Champagully.

18. Petition from Barkia Lodia and others—Regarding privy accommodation in connection with certain properties situated at Koliwada.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

19-20. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

21. Recommending that a letter from Shaik Abdul Ghani, Trip-Marker in the Health Department, regarding his dismissal, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

22. Recommending sanction to the damages, payable in respect of certain huts at Agripada destroyed by fire, being met from the Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund.

23. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,300 for purchasing a hose and other materials.

24. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the condition of the road on the western side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Katrak and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 57-7, for constructing a cabstand in Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

26. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property for the improvement of Worli Road.

27. Submitting a report regarding the invitation of tenders for the supply of Cast-Iron Pipes, &c., in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main.

28. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 54-7, to supplement the grant for the salary of the Executive Engineer.

29. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the delay in the execution of the work of laying communication pipes at their premises at Kandewadi and Mount Road, Bai Devkorebai and Mr. Haji Joosab Haji Sherif be respectively informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

30. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the condition of the road from the Morarji Gokuldas Mill to Curry Road, Mr. K. R. Desai and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Submitting a report regarding a proposal for the modification of Furlough Leave Rules applicable to Heads of Departments and other Officers of the Municipality.

32. Recommending sanction to the laying of a 9" sewer on the east of the Victoria Terminus Station and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 5,459 to meet the expenditure.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 16,848 for the construction of a hospital for cattle at the Tardeo flats.

34. Recommending sanction to an alteration in the alignment of the storm-water drain along Parel Chawl Road and Kalachowki Road, etc.

35. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of Bomanji Lane, Fort, Mr. P. P. Guard be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Fixing, subject to confirmmation by the Corporation, amounts of securities to be furnished by certain clerks of the School Committee's Office.

37. Government Letter—Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the rules framed under the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act, 1912.

38. Notice of motion from Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For obtaining a report regarding the filthy condition of Zaoba's Oart.

Letters from the Commissioner—

39. Forwarding a copy of the High Court's judgment and other documents in connection with the case of the Municipality vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

40. (a) Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Gowalia Tank Road and (b) Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., who object to the proposal.

41. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

42. Requesting sanction to a Mochi in the Fire Brigade Department being paid a special compassionate allowance.

43. Reporting the sale of a piece of Municipal land at Chinchpokli Road.

44. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPPAL CORPORATION.—(Contd.)

45. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

46. Forwarding statements regarding the cleaning of sewers and drains in the City.

47. Requesting approval to a street at Charni Road being named "Powvalla Road".

48. Requesting sanction to fees being fixed for the hire of Motor Fire Engines and for their attendance at fires outside the Municipal limits.

49. (a) Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding Draft Bye-Laws in respect of Milch Cattle Stables. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Counsel's opinion regarding the question of re-notifying draft Bye-laws once notified if subsequent to such notification it is proposed to amend them.

Letters from the Commissioner—

50. Forwarding a statement showing the apportionment of the reclaimed site and the Babula Tank.

51. Forwarding a return of work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

52. (a) Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities and (b) notice of motion from Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of giving an increased supply of water to district to which water is now supplied for seven years.

53. Forwarding a return of motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

54. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

Notices of Motions—

55. From Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—For appointing Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia to be an additional member of the Medical Relief Committee.

56. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, K.C.I.E., For appointing Mr. A. M. Tod to be an additional member of the Medical Relief Committee.

57. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman to be additional members of the Medical Relief Committee.

58. From Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna—For appointing Mr. H. P. Mody to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the filling up of a portion of the low-lying area between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course.

59. From Mr. E. L. Sale—For obtaining a report regarding complaints received from the owners of the horses and carriages of accidents due to the slippery surface of Queen's Road.

60—61. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—(60.) For obtaining a report regarding the condition of the Northbrook and Falkland Road Gardens and the necessity of continuing the use of the Northbrook Garden for a health camp and (61) For obtaining plans and estimates for a urinal to be erected in Share Bazar on sanitary principles in lieu of the one now existing and for obtaining a report regarding the practicability of constructing underground urinals and latrines in the locality.

62. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Messrs. R. S. Navalkar, H. P. Mody and Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee to be additional members of the Committee regarding improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal elections.

63. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For obtaining proposals for the improvement of awkward corners at the junctions of certain roads and for obtaining a report regarding the existence of such corners on newly constructed roads.

64—65. From Dr. E. Moses—(64) For obtaining a report as to the necessity and cost of covering up the storm water drains in the City after the rains and (65) For taking steps for filling in and draining off all pools, ditches, etc., in the City so as to prevent them from forming breeding places of mosquitoes.

66. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report regarding the cost of covering the open Municipal drains on the Girgaum Road and in the Khetwady district.

67. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For requesting the Election Rules Committee to consider the advisability of amending the Municipal Act so as to admit of an appeal being made to the High Court from the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in Municipal Election cases.

68. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For obtaining a report regarding the number of theatres, etc., in the City and the sanitary and other arrangements at these places.

69. From Mr. R. B. Mantri—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the question of giving over the Nakhoda Tank to the St. Xavier's High School for the extension of the School play ground.

70. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of having Municipal rain gauges in the City.

71. From Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati—For obtaining a report regarding the adulteration of sweet oil with white oil.

72. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For obtaining a report regarding the precautionary arrangements existing in theatres, play-houses and Cinemas against fires.

73. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report regarding the feasibility of supplying the Mandvi Ward with water at high pressure.

Letters from the Commissioner—

74. Forwarding a report regarding the erection of a soap factory at West Agripada.

75. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the raising of certain loans.

76. Forwarding a report regarding the violent stench wafting from the Sea Face to Queen's Road.

77. Forwarding Government letter inquiring whether the Corporation will have any objection to the nomination of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, as a delegate from this Presidency to attend the Third All-India Sanitary Conference at Lucknow.

78. Requesting sanction to the Tramways Company being allowed to carry out an extension of the overhead mains along Narayen Dabholkar Road.

Notices of Motions—

79. From Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For obtaining a report regarding the condition of roads in the City.

80. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining returns from the Standing Committee showing the enforcement of sanction obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

81. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For obtaining a report regarding the nuisance caused by the use of foul water from the Low Level Channel between Dadar and Elphinstone Road for watering grass fields.

82-83. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding (82) a return of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (83) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

84. Regarding a proposal for making adequate provision for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the City of Bombay.

85. Regarding the erection of Hackney Stables at Boodhanwadi.

86. Regarding the question of increasing the width of the DeLisle Road Over-

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPPAL CORPORATION.—(Contd.)

bridge and of the alteration of the set-back line thereat.

87. Regarding the question of (1) Sewerage of the north of the Island, (2) Deep Sea Outfall at Love Grove, and (3) Effects of the introduction of an increased water-supply on the drainage system.

88. Submitting volumes of a comprehensive Index to the Proceedings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee from the year 1873 to 1911-12.

89. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Undria Street Improvement Scheme.

90. Regarding matters connected with the Tramway service in the City.

91. Regarding the amendment of rules for the election of Members to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th September 1913.

0449

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Haji Jackeria Ibrahim late of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Merchant ....Deceased.

Kaderdina Ebrahim also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan a merchant residing at Bhavnagree street outside the Fort, the brother of the said deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

H. H. Wadia.
The 1st day of September 1913.
Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.
Petitioner's attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

Public Notice.

Until further notice water will be supplied to various districts of the city at the hours mentioned below:—

Locality.	Ordinary Pressure hours.	Extra Pressure hours.
A. WARD—		
1. Colaba	6-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 4-0 to 7-0 p.m.	7-0 to 12-0 p. m.
2. Fort		
3. Esplanade		
B. & C. WARDS—		
1. Mandvi	7-0 to 9-30 a.m. & 4-0 to 7-30 p.m.	5-0 to 7-0 a. m.
2. Chuckla		
3. Umerkhadi		
4. Dongri		
5. Market		
6. Dhobitalao		
7. Fanaswady		
8. Bhuieshwar		
9. Kharatalao		
10. Kumbharwada		
D. WARD—		
1. Khetwady	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum		
3. Chaupatti		
4. Walkeshwar		
5. Mahalaxumi	Constant supply.	
E. WARD—		
1. Mazggaon	7-0 to 9-30 a.m & 4 to 7-30 p.m.	5-0 to 7-0 a. m.
2. Tarwady		
3. 1st. Nagpada		
4. Kamathipura		
5. Tardeo		
6. Byculla		
7. Nagpada		
8. Kalachowki		
F. WARD—		
1. Sewri South	7-0 to 9-30 a.m. & 4-0 to 7-30 p.m.	5-0 to 7-0 a. m.
2. Sewri North—	Constant supply.	
3 Sion		
4 Parel		
G. WARD		
1. Mahim		
2. Worli		

By order of the Muncipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Water Engineer's Office
Bombay 6th Sept. 1913.

T. T. EAST,
Ag. Hydrulic Engr.

Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS
3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1128.]

Patron:

The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President-in-Council:

James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II Plot. No. 5, 684 sq yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5in. on Sandhurst Road, and 131ft., on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90ft., 5in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV, Plot No. 7, 547, sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook St.

Lot No. V Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft., on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction, regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 15, 715 sq., yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2. Plot No. 16, 790 sq. yds:—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 8th September, 1913. 254

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 437 BAGS DAMAGED SUGAR, LYING AT NO. 8, SHED, VICTORIA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Agents of the Austrian Lloyds, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September 1913, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), at No. 8 Shed, Victoria Docks, the following:—

Nil mark, 200 bags, Crystal Sugar.

Nil mark, 237 bags, Loaf Sugar, damaged by sea-water, ex s.s. Marienabad.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, almiras, chest of drawers, screens, writing tables, book-stands suits of sofas and chairs, phonographs and iron safes, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Acting Administrator General, Bombay:—The effects of the late Mrs. Lilly Johnston, consisting of napkins, towels, table cloths, bed sheets, dresses, sleeping suits, petti-coats, drawers, chemises, blouses, skirts, rugs, bed quilts, shoes books, boxes, tin trunk, spoons and forks, knives, silver powder box silver back brush, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 9th, and WEDNESDAY the 10th, day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 8th September, 1913. 251

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A Superb Classical Drama

CLIOS and PHYLETES.

A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in the style of that world famous film-play.

"THE FALL OF TROY."

If you have seen "The Fall of Troy" you can guess what this must be like. If you have not

Come and See for Yourselves.

SAVED BY HER LION. (Exciting Forest Drama)
WATERFALLS IN FINLAND. (Coloured Views.)
MYSTERIOUS BATH-TUB. (Screaming Comic.)

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.

Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 p. m.
Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.)

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
the
PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
(Miss Alice Digby)

CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.

including the drama
LIKE A SISTER
showing explosion of an æroplane in mid-air,

MATINEES.
on
Parsi Holidays
Thursday, and Friday
at 3 p. m.
when the great film
LES MISERABLES.
complete will be shown.

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SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay.

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GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors.

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SPECIAL OFFER
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NAVY SERGE SUIT.
Indigo Dye
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Note Address:—

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The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURC

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

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EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

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The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

278

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

September 6th.

S. S. Lawoe	Coates	Jeddah August 21
S. S. Alfeld	Niemann	Port Said August 22
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi September 4

DEPARTURES.

September 6th.

S. S. City of Glasgow	Wilson	Karachi
S. S. Brinkburn	Proctor	London & Dunkirk
S. S. Rysbergen	Berger	Calcutta
S. S. Arabia	Palmer	London
S. S. Palamcotta	Elton	Zanzibar
S. S. Beme	Wright	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer	* Putiala	for	Persian Gulf
"	Olympia	for	Liverpool etc
"	Bahadur	for	Jeddah
"	India	for	London
"	Delta	for	China
"	Adamsturm	for	Hamburg.

* To arrive

S. S. Alfeld:—The steamer Alfeld, 2,450 tons, Captain H. Nienmann, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Port Said, which port she had left on August 22nd with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on September 4th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rysbergen:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rysbergen, 2,304 tons, Captain Y. Berger, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain A. S. Wright, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed on saturday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, which port she had left on August 21st with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, September 6, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co.
C. & R.	Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Sangola	scott	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
K.	Penug Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. K.
O.	Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Uhenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2.	Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Persia	Mardo	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4.	Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co
5.	Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co
8.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
9.	Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11	City of York	Bremmer	K.N. & Co
12 & 13	India	Talbot	P.& O. S. N. & Co.
16.	Capri	Portumato	Rubattino L. Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Adamsturm	Hatenkelk.	
Alfeld	Niemann	
Baron	Cawdor	alsole.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stm Co.
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co
Catherine Apcar	Beresford	M. M. & Co
Delta	Martin	P. & O. Sh. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co
Indo Maru	Moneiya	N. G. K.
Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co
Islanda	McLean	M. M. & Co
Itria	Galgey	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates	D. M. K.
Manin	Gennoro	T. M. & Co.
Muttra	Carey	M. M. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Singu	Murison	S. W. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co.
Umgeni	Hagger	W. & A. G. Co.
Ujina	Hill	M. M. & Co.

ABOR WAR MEDALS.

NOT FOR MISHMI AND MIRI MISSIONS.

Replying to Captain Murray, who asked whether the general service medal granted to the officers and men serving with the Abor expeditionary force could not be extended to the officers and men who composed the Mishmi and Miri missions, Mr. Montagu stated that the missions sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries in 1911 were in charge of civil officers, each with an escort of military police and a few technical troops for surveying purposes. They were not military operations nor did they form part of the operations against the Abors. The Secretary of State fully considered the question whether the medal could be granted for service with the missions but decided in the negative, as such service could not be brought within the terms of Article 577 of the Royal Warrant for the Pay, etc., of the Army, which regulates the grant of war medals.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.
Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and [illegible] 3 days was as well as usual. (Origi[illegible] Testimonials open to inspection)

KADI CURES WOR[illegible] ASTHMA, [illegible]
BRONCHITIS, ALL CO[illegible]
COLDS & PLEURIS[illegible]
To be had of all dealers [illegible]
D. Specefic C[illegible]
Fort, Medows Street.

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KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

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Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 6th Sep. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jhansi has had 0.66" and Agra and Allahabad 0.14" each. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and west Central India; Veraval and Surat have had 0.13" each, Bhavnagar-Para 0.12", Ahmedabad and Indore 0.15" each, and Deesa 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0.18" of rain and Raipur 0.25". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain on the south Coromandel Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Gujarat and the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces and local in Kathiawar, west Central India and south Hyderabad, while from the Central Provinces only isolated showers are reported. On the west Coast of the Peninsula precipitation has been insignificant.

Local rain is likely in Malabar, some showers in south-east Madras, the Konkan, Gujarat, the central parts of the country and possibly the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 6th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	94·3	77·5	85	..	0·00	0·01
Jask ..	97·3	83·8	53	..	0·00	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	96·3	82·1	74	..	0·00	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101·3	81·0	77	..	10·28	+5·78
Rawalpindi ..	94·4	72·1	77	..	22·90	+2·78
Lahore ..	97·4	79·2	69	..	17·97	+4·37
Sirsa ..	96·3	77·0	77	..	17·84	+8·03
Ambala ..	96·5	76·9	78	..	28·21	+7·29
Delhi ..	97·5	80·8	66	..	13·56	—6·63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	97·0	81·0	67	0.14	7·13	—14·34
Mainpuri ..	?	?	83	..	10·37	—10·33
Jhansi ..	97·6	77·0	73	0.66	9·44	—20·57
Cawnpore ..	92·1	78·5	79	0.09	16·96	—11·12
Allahabad ..	88·6	77·0	83	0.14	21·86	—8·34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	104·1	79·8	66	..	2·91	+0·70
Karachi ..	82·5	74·5	86	..	12·01	+6·19
Ajmer ..	89·6	74·2	84	..	10·64	—6·69
Jaipur ..	99·2	77·1	74	..	12·15	—7·34
Kotah ..	91·6	76·6	75	..	15·30	—7·08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	82·0	74·5	88	0.01	38·37	+26·36
Dwarka ..	81·3	75·7	86	..	17·25	+4·22
Veraval ..	81·1	76·3	89	0.13	24·55	+8·93
Rajkot ..	81·6	73·3	90	0.06	27·69	+5·01
Bhavnagar Para. ..	86·0	74·8	86	0.12	35·27	+18·63
Surat' ..	85·4	76·6	91	0.13	36·82	+2·54
Ahmedabad .	82·6	76·2	92	0.15	34·72	+9·34
Deesa .	85·3	71·9	92	0.32	34·51	+13·75
Neemuch .	81·9	69·0	89	..	23·89	+0·55
Indore	82·6	70·6	86	0.15	35·99	+11·46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85·3	74·8	86	..	30·32	—14·68
Saugor ..	84·8	72·1	88	..	21·92	—14·70
Hoshangabad	86·1	73·4	89	0.18	36·14	—2·53
Khandwa ..	86·7	74·1	89	..	38·15	+15·92
Akola ..	87·2	72·5	84	..	25·81	+2·52
Amraoti ..	86·8	72·3	85	..	34·22	+9·90
Nagpur ..	89·6	74·3	79	..	42·64	+5·55
Chanda ..	89·5	76·0	75	..	49·35	+9·23
Raipur ..	89·7	76·6	89	0.25	33·96	—4·08
KONKAN						
Bombay ..	84·7	78·9	82	0.02	65·14	+5·09
Ratnagiri ..	84·3	75·9	78	..	65·62	—20·93
Mormugao ..	84·0	75·7	93	0.06	80·44	+0·87
Karwar ..	83·7	74·5	90	0.03	82·52	—20·30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87·9	72·1	77	..	13·58	—0·07
Ahmednagar ..	86·1	66·0	74	..	18·34	+5·80
Poona ..	82·5	68·8	80	..	22·33	+6·06
Sholapur ..	95·3	69·6	73	..	10·69	—5·43
Bijapur ..	90·2	67·8	66	..	8·95	—0·28
Belgaum ..	77·3	63·5	87	..	31·19	—3·30
Aurangabad .	83·4	70·0	90	0.06	19·82	+0·90
Nizamabad (Indur).	87·9	73·2	78	..	35·60	+7·06
Hyderabad ..	87·8	72·2	88	0.12	13·38	—5·38
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·8	74·3	87	0.05	80·31	—20·53
Calicut ..	84·3	75·6	93	..	67·00	—15·84
Cochin ..	86·7	77·2	85	..	64·65	—0·94
Colombo ..	86·0	77·5	88	0.06	12·71	—4·32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	93·3	78·7	72	..	7·76	—11·20
Bellary ..	99·0	73·3	61	..	3·07	—3·77
Cuddapah ..	102·0	78·0	52	..	5·42	—9·19
Madras ..	98·0	74·0	95	1.08	5·04	—6·95
Bangalore ..	90·3	64·8	80	..	9·71	—4·16
Coimbator ..	93·4	72·3	83	..	2·83	—1·60
Trichinopoly .	101·6	79·3	68	..	1·98	—5·95
Negapatam ..	96·2	74·7	96	0.38	7·12	—0·79

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, reports heavy ... and clouds 500 miles to westward of Bombay.

...e you in office all day—Smoking too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long— ***Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.***

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 5th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. .. .. inches 29·816
Temperature of Air .. degrees 80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. " 76·8
Dew Point .. .. " 75·4
Relative humidity of Air .. " 0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. .. 6·0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees .. .. degrees 84·
Minimum do. do. .. .. .. 78·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. miles 243
Fall of Rain .. .. inches 0·03
Total fall during month .. .. .. 2·28
Total fall during year .. .. .. 65·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 6th September.. .. .. 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th September 1913 was 30·016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	f. in.
	7	3 40 a	25 2
Sun.		m 5 15	25 8
	8	4 45 a	23 11
Mon.	9	7 0	25 3
Tues.		6 19	35 2
	10	m 8 33	25 8
Wed.		8 8 a	23 4
		m 9 26	26 2
Thurs.	11	9 14 a	24 1
Fri.	12	m 10 6	26 7
		10 3 a	24 10

1913	Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun,	7	10 2 a	17 4
		m 11 33	21 5
Mon.	8	11 21 a	18 3
Tues,	9	1 40 a	21 4
			8 8
Wed.	10	m 0 53	210 8
		2 58 a	
Thurs.	11	m 2 10	18 7
		3 41 a	19 10
Fri.	12	m 3 9	18 4
		4 14 a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
7. (Sun.)	6h.	25m.	6h.	49 m
8. (Mon.)	6h.	25m.	6h.	48 m
9. (Tues.)	6h.	25m.	6h.	47 m
10. (Wed.)	6h.	25m.	6h.	46 m
11. (Thurs.)	6h.	25m.	6h.	46 m
12. (Fri.)	6h.	26m.	6h.	45 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8-1 m A. M. First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full [illegible] 15,9 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTER ARTELLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 6.

204. *Viceroy's Competitions.*—Members wishing to enter for Viceroy's Competition 1913-14 should submit their names, with entrance fee Rs. 4 to the Adjutant B. V. A., not later than 20th September 1913.

206. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade on Sunday 7th inst. at 7-30 A.M. at the Back Bay Wireless Station, and Tuesday 9th instant at 6-30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.

207. *First Aid Class.*—The Fourth lecture in first aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday next 11th inst.

208. *Educational Lecture.*—The following is published for information:—

Tuesday 9th instant Major E.G.W. Pratt 95th Russell's Infantry, will deliver a lecture at the B.V.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P.M.

Subject:—The Period 1st December to the end of December including the Battle of AUSTERLITZ.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) A. D. Curtis Lieut; R. G A.,
Offg: Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artellery

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, August 5.

Silver to Bombay	..	£20,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	..	£200,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	..	£10,000

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Consols 2½ %	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	90½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	27½
2 months hence	27 11-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913	
" Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 350,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st	3⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ..	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " 6 " ..	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 7-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	2¾

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sep. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain —
Day's Exports to Continent .. —
Futures at New York Oct. 12.61 Previous closing price 12.55.
Futures at New York Jan. 12 49 Previous closing price. 12 50.

Advanced on favorable cables and declined owing to commissson House liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·75 Previous price 13-00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12⅛ Previous price 12⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·58 Previous price 12.58.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 12·68 Previous price 12.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9½
Demand Bills 4-85½
Silver Commercial bars 59½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 6.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	11.000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged limited demand.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:— —
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7·35d.
Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. .. 10·00 d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6·91	6·89
O. N.	6·86	6·85
N. D.	6·80	6·78
D. J.	6·80	6·78
J. F	6·80	6·79
F. M.	6·8:	6·79
M. A.	6.81	6·80
A. M	6·81	6 80
M. J.	6.81	6·80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone .. .. easy.
Estimated Sales 4,000
Total Imports 11,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O.	6·91	6·83
O. N.	6·86	6·78
N. D.	6·80	6·73
D. J.	6·80	6·73
J F.	6·80	6·73
F. M.	6.81	6·74
M. A	6·81	6·74
A. M	6·81	6·74
M. J.	6·81	6·74

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
Total Forwarded	68,000
Total Imports	16,000
Total stock	525,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,600
Coconada Fair Red	5 3-8 Cif London
" Ginned	5 1-2 Cif London
Western Good	5 13-16 Cif London

MNCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 5.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15 .. .. .. 8-11½
" " 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9 lbs. 9-4½
White Shirtings 40-41-in, 40 yards, 18 square 10-3
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 .. .. .. 7-6½

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 8.

822. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

823. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m

824. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 9th Instant at 6-45 p.m.

825 *Parade.*—The parade for "G" Companyto-day Monday the 8th Instant is cancelled.

826. *Recruits Parade:*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 10th Instant at 7-30. a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana Dress.-Mufti. Arms and Accountrements will be issued on the parade ground. II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30. p.m.

827. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194, dated 23rd July 1913, Major E.G.W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture on the 9th instant at the B. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15, p.m

Subject.—The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress—Plain Clothes.

828. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3920 Cyclist C. B. Fido.

(Signed) H. B. Murray, Lieut'
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

September 7.

The Liverpool market maintains great strength notwithstanding the wide and erratic fluctuations in the American market. We see nothing bearish in the situation except the Clarke's Amendment as it has already neutralized the support of Forward Business and trade is held in suspension. It will also be noted that spot cotton in New York has declined more than cotton for future delivery.

The local market for F. G. Bengals and Good Broach also shows strength and rates are well maintained.

Messrs. Weld and Co. wire as under:—

Liverpool.—Small but steady market, opened better than expected on the basis of New York close. Some short selling but very little hedge selling in consequence of Southern markets disorganised by sudden decline in New York. Later the market improved on Continental buying and absence of hedge selling. Closed steady.

New York.—Market declined on continued long liquidation in consequence of proposed taxation of future contracts. Closed steady.

Weather.—In Oklohama no rains. Throughout North-East Texts slight rains. In some sections North-West Texas heavy rains, crop is 50 per cent. less than last year, too late now for rain to do any good. Good rains North Alabama.

In reference to the storm in North Carolina reported in Bombay our Liverpool friends wire "We cannot confirm."

Proposed Taxation.—With reference to the proposal to tax future contracts, adopted by the Democratic party in America, the best New York opinion states that it will not become law.

Our Liverpool friends wire: "Although proposed taxation on future contracts may be a disturbing factor for some time, particularly in America our reports indicate that probable crop will be less than consumption demand, therefore we look for higher prices eventually, though we expect for the immediate future wide fluctuations and irregular markets. We advise covering shorts and think it safe to begin buying.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 155,000 as against 136,000 bales last week and 123,000 bales last year.

The comparative table exports for the week is as under:—

		1913	Last week	1912.
Great Britain	B/S	46,000	20,000	41,000
Continent	B/S	91,000	37,000	44,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 206,000 bales as compared with 210,000 bales last week and 308,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 5th September was 104,000 bales as against 92,000 bales last week and 103,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912.
American	1,075,000	996,000	1,318,000
other kinds	360,000	450,000	333,000

The total into sight show 122,000 bales against 170,000 same period last year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-10
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-6-½
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-1
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	3-3
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13
40's Bannermills Twist	113-8
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	113-8
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	c ¼
Buyers or Sellers	Nominal
Months	Sept. Oct.
Water Twist American 30's ..	10¼
Water Twist American 40's ..	12
Mule Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 50's ..	13½
Mule Twist American 60 s ..	15½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	16¾
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Firm moderate enquiry.

" "Cloth" every strong Prices higher:—

Weft American 54's	12½
" Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns":—	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
" 32's B.	11
" 36's W. T. C.	10½
" 36's B.	11½
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" Egyptian 80's	22

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

	Bales
Total in Sight ..	122,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	155,000
East Indian Vsible Supply ..	1,075,000
American Visible Supply ..	159,000
Other ..	45,000
Total Sales ..	400
East Indian Sales ..	4000
Total Speculation ..	1,000
Total Export ..	—
East Indian Export ..	1200
East Indian Stock ..	800
East Indian Forwarded ..	—
East Indian Actual Export ..	—
East Indian Imports ..	—
East Indian Speculation ..	—
American Afloat ..	70,000
East Indian Afloat ..	6,000
Total Afloat ..	116,000

The District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires:—With reference to the breaches from mile 117-19 to 118-11 yesterday the transhipment distance was reduced to two telegraph posts only and the breach there is still being repaired.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

Sept. 6.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened weak today and received a sharp shock during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8-6, gradually declined and touched Rs. 95-5, but at the close improved and stood at Rs. 96-6-6, for 29th September delivery. A large amount of business was booked to-day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (new issue) changed hands at Rs. 102-2.

SHARES.

The Share Market stood steady today and only slight fluctuations in rates were reported.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 616-4 but at the close advanced to Rs. 622-8.

Davids improved to Rs. 582-8.

Crescents stood at Rs. 130.

Swan remained firm at Rs 297-8 and Finlays at Rs. 340.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,070, Madhavji to Rs. 1,355 x.d., and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,565.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 260.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 87 and Deferred to Rs. 178.

Bombay Electric Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 185 and Preference at Rs. 172.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, since 7th August 1913, 4 per cent.

Bank of Bengal, since 28th August 1913, 5 per cent

Bank of Madras, since 7th July 1913, 5 per cent.

Bank of England, since 17th April 1913, 4½ per cent.

The following are the cash balances of the Presidency Banks:—

Bank of Bombay, Rs. 4,43,04,285.
Bank of Bengal, Rs. 7,09,00,000.
Bank of Madras, Rs. 2,29,50,000.

Rs. 13,81,54,285.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73¾; Copper Braziers £87½; Yelow Metal 7½; Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp. 4-17-6. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool. 10-15-0. Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India. 5-12-6.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48¾; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 49; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 47-6; Sep.-Oct.; London value quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 37½; Sep.-Oct.; London value. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September value Steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-8¼; sellers Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-7½; sellers September Easy 9-2¼; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-4½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; September; value quiet but steady. C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; September; value quiet but steady. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 45½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg, sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2-6; Sep. Oct.; Hull value firm

HERR BEBEL'S LAST LETTER.

"GERMAN ARMY GOING TO THE DOGS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette' 'publishes the last letter written by the late Herr Bebel, the famous German Socialist leader. In it he denied that Germany increased her military force in order to effect a stroke against France and explained, "from the best informed sources," that:

"The German Emperor has seen during the Balkan war that our army has completely gone to the dogs—that is, our officers are incapable of commanding and the material is absolutely imposible. If then the French had had wish to attack us they would probably have been successful, for we were not strong enough at the frontier, as Kiderlen-Waechler (the late German Foreign Minister, who formerly dealt with the French harshly, had to admit.

"The Emperor, being always practical, had to do something, and, of course, he had to do something, and, of course, he caused the French to think that the German military preparations were being directed against them. I can assure you that the Emperor himself is glad that the Germans are left in peace, for a long time will be required before these preparations are completed.

"I am certain of this, and can give you my word that such is the case. And, as has been said, Poincare (the French President) is an enormous power, and his word in favour of war could be a great danger, since his energy is immeasurable. And exactly because Poincare is there Germany must not, compromise herself. We have had more than enough of the Turkish defeat."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.'	When Div. Paid. '	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	13%'	1,667-8
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1.735
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12%	1.450
Bank of Rangoon ..	—	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. ..	do.	8%	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	6	30-8
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10 ..	..	6½%	13
Specie BankRs. 50. ..	Jan-July	9%	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18%	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 '	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs.30"	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15'	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
Mercantile Bank £ 12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	8
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sep,Mar	14%	£079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	920
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing'	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	720
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	527½
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	265
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	2,070
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	685
Chinoi Silk	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,485
Coronation Mills ..	Mar -Sep.	Nil.'	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.'	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Cresuent ..	Mar-Sep.	5	130
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	260
David ..	May-Nov	20	582-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	622-8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.575
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	340
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.'	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	110 107-8
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg. '	Apl.-Oct	60	998
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	157-8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil '	155
Jamsbed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.'	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,800
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug.	25	790
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi '	June-Dec	75	1855
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.055
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	235
New City of Bombay'	Mar.-Sep.	85	1.456
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.'	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4.200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.'	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1392-8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	120
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	297-8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1.565
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.335XD
Union Mill ..	--	Nil.'	135
Vishnu Cotton C	--	Nil.'	465
Vishnu Cotton P.	..	Nil.	360
Western India ..	Sep.	45	630
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4.800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	705
Hindustan P.& M.- .	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. .	..	7%	137-8
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East India ..	Sep.	78	870
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	255
Valkart, U. P. Ld. .	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July.	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	120
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec.		140
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug.	7 7½	592-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	132-½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'.	Oct.-May.	Nil.'	150
All India U. L. Co., Ld. Rs. 20' ..	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua ..	..		4
Backy Baco ..	..		
Badh Pile ..	..		
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug. '	15	93XD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.'.	..	..	35CD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. P.	Feb.-Aug.	3	672-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. O		Rs. 2	185
Bombay Ice Manufg.'	H. yearly'	40	186
Bombay Flour Mill .	Mar.-Oct.	30	20
Bo. Land and Buildin		5	960
Bombay Steam ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	408
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	217-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	27½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jan Sept.	8 30	290 455
Delhi Flour ..	--		11
Emprire of I. L. Rs.50		3	0
Indian Mcrcantile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.'..	Dec.	10 ..	600 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, G Old 100	--	..	103
Indian Cotton Oil Company, G New Issue 25	..	..	25
Indian Cotton Oil Company, —		..	101
Indian Cotton Oil Company, P 100	March	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.'.	Oct.-July	13	50
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	July.	10%	182
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	do.	12½	107½
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	July.	8 ..	101 100
Marks & Co. ..	..	Nil.'	70
Marsland Pre Co. 00.	..	7%	25
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	20%	500
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..		
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May July.	Rs. 3½ 40	35 500
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	835XD
Shivrajpur Synd, etc			
Shivrajpur Debs' ..	..	..	22
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil.	84
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	Jan.	..	87
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	&	..	178
Tata Iron Steel Co. P.	July	..	173
Tata Hydro Electric	..	4%	1,062-8
.. .. P 800	..		
Tacker & Co., 800	..	17%	900
Telephone & Co., ..	May	Rs.2½	200
Treacher & Co., ...	July	Rs. 15	63
			475

Buyers—Seller Nom Nominal Prices [illegible]

CD—Cum [illegible] XD—[illegible]

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POONA RACES.

◆

BIG MEETING ; SECOND DAY.

SURPRISING REVERSALS OF FORM.

CUP BY HILARITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

[illegible] excepted, there was a substan- [illegible] improvement in the attendance of [illegible] second day of the big meeting, more visitors coming from Bombay though a number stayed over from Wednesday. Once again punters were not as successful as they are expected to be in terms races, there being a couple of three figure returns as well as several approaching that mark. The reason is to be found in the remarkeable manner in which [illegible] is continually being reversed in cases where a direct line can be traced on recent running. So directly opposed to previous performances, with no material difference in weight, have some of the results been that backers might with advantage destroy old books and promptly tear the index from the new one. Some scored well by striking long prices, but obviously they were a very small body, the large majority by no means satisfied with the day's sport. Amongst those in the Race Special train was H. H. the Jam Saheb, whose horse, Punt, created such a sensation, following it by winning the trials.

Lord Willingdon was, as usual, present, and after the race for the Aga Khan Cup, presented the handsome trophy to Mr. Kelso. The latter has never owned a long string of horses, but has been singularly fortunate with those he has had. To make up for his bad luck in having to give Beckmesser a rest, he has won a big stake with the same mare who won it for him two years ago.

The actual racing was not brilliant, as five out of seven events were won with some ease with no excitement in the last half furlong. Of these Brown won three, Capt. Beaumont, Ruiz, Southall and Ferguson one each. In several cases the money invested on the ten per cent. deducter amounted to five figures, the more important the race the more betting is there. The first was no race, hence a small aggregate and former remarks about the G. R.'s race hold good, in that no horse boasted more than ten tickets till they were well on the way to the post. The public are certainly not to be blamed for refusing to bet in the dark.

THE RACING.

Only four were carded for the first, the Dealers' Plate, three of them going out with Abdul Malik such a certainty that it is surprising any money at all was found to pay a dividend on him. The only part that was a race at all was whether Singer would get the extra money from Mexico for second place as compared with third. After being strangled for six furlongs, Abdul Malik was given his head more and literally cantered in, Singer passing Mexico. It is wonderful to think that the best pony the country has ever seen was at one time between the shafts in Arabia when he was bought for a fiftieth part of his present value. Under 13-3, the best Arabs of 15 hands or more cannot afford to give him weight up to a mile.

Of ten, only seven carried silk in the Autumn Plate for second rate horses, Smirk, on his form through Solution, a warm favourite from Monaleen and Pretty Good Sort. These three filled the places, but not in that order, as after letting Lord Reay set the pace Monaleen came away very comfortably and must be more than the equal of Pretty Good Sort at level weights. Smirk ran last till about the three furlongs and then was unable to extend the winner, but it remains for a future occasion to prove what he would have done had he got away better as slow beginning is not a fault of his. Lord Reay ran on well ahead of Vic's Pride, neither liking anything over five furlongs, Macann also only flattering in the early stages which proves him to be far from his true self. A remark about Monaleen in the Criterion gave a fair indication of her ability over a furlong less.

A big field of sixteen was a very difficult proposition in the Northcote Plate, a closed race, Principal being made favourite on his form before he missed measurement in preference to Little King, his stable companion, and Amood. The first-named gave promise of coming through at the turn, but is presumably not wound up yet and Amood may have found the distance short. Little King came late into a place from Nimar after a slow run race. Being a solid stayer, this was all against Occident, and Mr. Crawford was wise in himself trying to make it solid from the half mile. The opposite may be said of Duhallow, and Capt. Beaumont did the right thing in waiting for the last moment to come up and win, though fortunate in securing such a nice run along the rails. Mercy, who gave his owner's finger more than a gentle nip recently, ran well but was never more than a pure sprinter. After his easy win in the first Extra, the Handicapper has been unusually lenient in dropping the winner.

Undoubtedly the best race of the day, and one in which the winner was not the best horse, was H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, though only eight started. On the remarkable run he put in when so unlucky to lose the Derby, Gold Fish was made an even money favourite with the additional recommendation of Brown's services. Tajilmulook, on past rather than late form, was a very close second with Sir Knight third, though had the aforementioned race been of this distance he would probably have won it. The only explanation one can give of the manner in which Digby rode the last named is that he must have taken an exaggerated view of his instructions. Probably hauled over the coals for his impatience on Wednesday, he guarded against a recurrence and till about half a mile from home kept Sir Knight a clear last, a couple of lengths behind the leaders. He came with a rattle into the straight, had some difficulty in getting past Sunspot and then just missed Gold Fish. Had he been handier at the turn there would have been no doubt about the result. Sunspot, then Welcome made the pace with Rozelmulook handy and Purity with them shortly, just ahead of Gold Fish. These latter two were in command half a mile from home, and they made a great race of it, Purity beaten two heads. He was certainly likely to come on and this is remarkable improvement on the new one's form in a few days. Sunspot again ran well, but it would have been more astute to have left his form to be exposed in less smart company.

HILARITY UPSETS FORM.

Just enough for three place betting assembled before the Grand Stand for the Aga Khan Cup, and on what we have seen during the past two days all but Mayfowl and Valerius could be eliminated by students of form. In the first and second race won by Punt, these two respectively finished so strong over a mile that each had a large following determined to put the money down over a longer distance. Though it was right to suppose that he is not in as hard condition as he is when at his best, the three times winner of the Viceroy's Cup was made quite a hot favourite from Valerius. Gunboat, who is backward but likes a distance and won this race last year, though under a much smaller burden, was next from Hilarity. The others were practically ignored, which was proved to be correct in the race. Keerit was sent out to make the pace for the favourite, and after three furlongs led by no less than fully eight lengths. Seven furlongs was enough for Mil and Flying Fish, who had followed the leader, and a mile saw the end of Keerit, much to the relief of some who though he would never come back. The field had been well strung out, but five furlongs from home Valerius with Mayfowl close went up and at the half mile the former caught and passed Keerit. A few seconds of excitement took place at the turn, where Mayfowl and Gunboat were handy to the leader, and when they were shaken off Valerius looked any odds on. It was therefore with amazement that Hilarity was seen coming great guns right through on the rails from the distance to catch the leader as he reached the Stand and pass him with great ease. Mayfowl was not persevered with, but we may rest assured that he and Gunboat will be thereabouts when Cup time arrives in Calcutta. That form was now here is too clear to need pointing out as we have only to turn to the last two mile races to see that it is surprising so many should still have pinned their faith on the winner.

As surprising and much more drastic from a speculative point of view was the important Poona Plate. When she first ran here, Polish was favourably commented upon, but it was not thought that she would be made the medium of a gamble at her next outing. She was backed to 'evens,' flattered for half a mile but then proved that she still needs time before she can show what her form is. Hoppner, who dead-heated with Soultline two years ago, was second, next Lumination, last year's winner who, as remarked before, is too 'big.' Of the nine, Dalmatia was out of it at the start, Kilbirnie one of those not suited by a long delay as he is very nervous. He paced it with Polish as far as the turn, the latter appearing to have a deal in hand till the distance. Malmsey had been third, but came up there and was not long in proving that the favourite was in reality about all out, she eventually dropping out of a place. The only one to now trouble Malmsey was Hoppner, but Southall rode one of the races he is famed for and had that bit in hand which wins. Had Hoppner got away as he generally does, he is almost sure to have won as he only failed by a neck. This is a tremendous reversal of the fifth Extra running, but Malmsey got much the worse start that time, as Hoppner did now. The most promising was Kempion, who was not in it at first but finished very strong despite his appearing to need a fair amount of fining down.

Lastly, there were fourteen in the Pony Derby with some very even betting between Thank You, Raspberry, Baloz and Zaki Pasha with Polish almost up to them. Here was another shock for those who troubled to look up the index as Polish got first away from the gate, was well in hand all the way and won easing up by four lengths from Baloz at precisely the same difference of weight as when the latter won with the former not in the first four. That was a furlong further, but Polish now won so easily that the extra distance could not have stopped him. Admitting that Brown can give a good deal to most of the others, this improvement is as startling as anything one could ever find. That form was right in respect to Baloz is proved by Ream's running, he once more placing although Mujeed has once more been deprived of a whip. Zaki Pasha was not seen prominent, Sampson having been down with fever for a week. Thank You made up a good deal of ground and might have placed with a stronger finish, even after coming all the longest way round Mr. R. R. S. has bought him, half winnings to go to Mr. Lion in addition to Rs. 22,000. He will probably prove worth it with Byramjee training and Brown available.

Following are full details:—

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, W. I.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK, 9-2, Brown 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 8-13, Bowley... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's MEXICO, 7-8, Hoyt 3

Betting:—But Little Money went on anything but Abdul Malik, Mexico better fancied than Singer.

The race:—It was never any sort of a race, Mexico leading Singer by half a length with Abdul Malik a length behind, his head up. At the turn Singer caught and passed Mexico, but at the distance Abdul Malik came outside, caught the leader and literally cantered away to win hard held by four lengths, a length and a quarter next.

Time:—1 min. 57 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 11½ on the winner; no place betting.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over or an aggregate of Rs. 10,000 since 31st March, 1911.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Major F. C. Stratton's MONALEEN II, 8-6, Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s SMIRK, 8-3, Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-3, Ruiz 3
Mr. W. Homer's LORD REAY, 7-0, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Macann 8-5 (Southall); Starborn 7-0 carried 7-4 (Butters); Vic's Pride 6-4 carried 6-5 (Purtoosingh).

Betting:—Smirk was always a fairly warm favourite, Pretty Good Sort rather shorter than Monaleen and Vic's Pride with Lord Reay close.

The Race:—Monaleen was bad as ever at the gate and put outside, but she got away well with Lord Reay, who led, followed by Vic's Pride, Pretty Good Sort and Starborn. At the half mile Lord Reay was three quarters ahead on the rails, the others in a compact bunch with Smirk last, Monaleen ran to the leader a furlong later, Macann and Vic's Pride just level with Pretty Good Sort outside. At the turn, Monaleen shot to the front, the whip was out on Vic's Pride and Pretty Good Sort made his effort. Smirk came up late, but swerved inwards and could not extend Monaleen, who won very comfortably by two lengths, four lengths next and a neck between third and fourth, Vic's Pride close fifth rest bad.

Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 68-8 on the winner, Rs. 18 and 14-8 on places.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14.2 and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Major E. Featherstonhaugh's DUHALLOW 10-10, Capt. Beaumont 1
Mr. J. Crawford's OCCIDENT 10-6, Mr. J. H. Crawford 2
Major J. H. M. Davie's LITTLE KING 9-9, Brown 3
Capt. Martin's NIMAR 9-10, Capt. Meynell 4

Also Ran:—Castaway 11-4 (Mr. Wilson), Prince Charlie 11-0, (Mr. Thursby), Principal 11-0 (Capt. O'B Butler), Mahboob 10-8 (Gallegos), Aden 10-8 (Ferguson), Mercy 10-0 (Ames), Munsoon Beg 9-10 (Ruiz), Fyzabad 9-7 (Hoyt), Amood 9-8 (Southall), Wait and Look 9-5 (Harrison), Berlin Girl 9-5 (Kaikhosroo), Nasirabad 8-12 (McGlone).

Betting:—Amood Little King and Principal were in most demand, then the latter warmed to a decided favourite, next being Prince Charlie, Duhallow and Nimar.

The Race:—Mercy and Munsoon Beg were first away, closely followed by Berlin Girl, Amood and Occident. At the half mile Occident went out to improve the pace, Mercy and Prince Charlie close, passing the others. In the straight the latter two were done and Principal only came up to die away. Nimar looked dangerous, but could not see it out then Duhallow got through on the rails, made up ground fast and won a nice race fairly comfortably by a neck, half a length next and same between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 26 2/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 66-8 on the winner, Rs. 30-8, 35 and 36-8 on places.

(Winner trained privately.)

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. For Arabs. W. A.

Distance:—1½ miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's GOLD FISH II 8-5, Brown 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT 8-1, Digby 2
Mr. Lion's PURITY 8-2, Pratt 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's SUNSPOT 8-5, Ames 4

Also Ran:—Tajilmulook 9-10 (Ruiz), Rozelmulook 8-9 (Ferguson), Welcome 8-5 (Purtoosingh), Young Hyderi 6-0 carried 6-1 (Harrison).

MISS DELPHINE WYNDHAM.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

A Popular Amateur who was to make her professional debut as a dancer in Sir Herbert Tree's new production,

(See London Letter on page 11)

Betting:—There were only two really in the betting Gold Fish a decided favourite from Tajilmulook, Sir Knight next better than Rozelmulook and Young Hyderi.

The Race:—From a good start, Sunspot and Young Hyderi shewed out from the bunch but before the mile Tajilmulook and Welcome passed them. At the mile Welcome went clear away by three lengths, Sunspot third then Purity, Gold Fish with Sir Knight a bad last. Purity moved up at the six furlong to near Tajilmulook with Gold Fish catching Sunspot. At the five Sir Knight came up to the rear division, a furlong later Tajilmulook inside, Gold Fish and Purity passed Welcome, but Tajilmulook dropped away at the turn. Purity and Gold Fish came into the straight followed by Sunspot and at the distance Sir Knight came through his field. A splendid race ensued, Gold Fish just able to hold Purity and getting there a head in front of Sir Knight, who came very strong under the whip, who in turn beat Purity by a head, four lengths ahead of Sunspot.

Time:—2 mins. 24 4/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 20 on the winner, Rs. 12-8, 21 and 27 on places.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.

A cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 12,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 1,500. For Horses W. A. & C.

Distance:—1½ miles.

Mr. Kelso's HILARITY 9-3, Ruiz 1
Mr. Gussy's VALERIUS 7-10, Ferguson 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's GUNBOAT 9-3, Southall 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAYFOWL 9-3, Brown 4

Also Ran:—Monsoon 7-10 (Bullock), Mil 7-10 (Ames), Keerit 7-10 (Kaikhosroo), Flying Fish 7-6 carried 7-8 (Bowley).

Betting:—There was very brisk speculation, Mayfowl remaining favourite at even or a shade of odds on from Valerius with Gunboat close, then Hilarity, next Keerit.

The Race:—Getting away well together, they soon spread out, Keerit leading Mil with Monsoon on the rails with Flying Fish and Mayfowl next. By the nine furlongs, Keerit had gone eight lengths ahead, a long gap between Flying Fish and Mayfowl, the latter was then joined by Valerius outside. At the six furlongs Flying Fish came up third, and a furlong later Mayfowl and Valerius passed Monsoon, Keerit began to come back fast, and at the half mile Valerius ran up to him with Mil and Flying Fish close, Gunboat here making up ground. Valerius led for home with Mayfowl outside him and Gunboat on the extreme outside. Valerius held them, but soon after the distance Hilarity came through with a good run on the rails, came comfortably up to Valerius, who could not make a race of it with her. Won by a length and a half, a length and a quarter between next two and a length and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 37 4/5 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 128 on the winner, Rs. 27-8, 16 and 19-8 on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE POONA PLATE.

Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, Rs. 1,000 to the third. For Horses, W. A. & C.

Distance:— 5 furlongs.

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's MALMSEY 8-1, Southall 1
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's HOPPNER 8-10, Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION 9-3, Brown 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's POLISH 7-9, Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Ute 9-3 (Ames), Lumination 8-10 (Ruiz), Dalmatia 8-1 (Digby), Kilbernie 8-1 (Pratt), Borambil 7-4 (McGlone).

Betting:—From the first Polish was made the favourite, winding up at about evens, Hoppner next from Lumination.

The Race:—Dalmatia delayed the start, and by refusing to come up to the gate was eventually left. Polish on the outside jumped out in front of Kilbirnie, the two then running together three lengths ahead of Malmsey, two lengths further back being Lumination and Hoppner together. At the turn Kilbirnie began to die away and Hoyt looking back on Polish appeared to have it won. At the distance, however, Malmsey was seen to be dangerous followed by Hoppner, Lumination and Kempion. A furlong from home Polish had had enough, Malsey passed her and going on was able to stave off Hoppner's challenge by a neck, three quarters between next two and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 328 on the winner, Rs. 52, 15 and 19-8 on places.

(Winner trained by T. Scott.)

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January 1913. W. I.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Forage's POLISH 8-12, Brown 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BAIOZ 9-7, Ruiz 2
Mr. Robert's REAM 7-8, Mujeed 3
Messrs. Lion and R. R. S.'s THANK YOU 8-12, Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Master Bill 9-2, (Digby), Rasberry 8-10 (Ferguson), Beynazeer 8-10 (Meah Jan), Salisbury 8-9 (Bowley), Bahlool 8-5 (Ames), Kimberley 8-4 (Hoyt), Red Fish 7-13 (Purtoosingh), Zaki Pasha 7-8, (Sampson), Malayeb 6-12 (Harrison), Old China 6-11 carried 7-5 (Bullock).

Betting:—There was brisk betting, Baloz, Raspberry and Thank You about level, but at the end the last named carried most money, very close to them in public favour being Polish.

The Race:—The big field were let go at an opportune moment, Polish beating Kimberley and Master Bill, who gave way to, Baloz and Raspberry at the half mile. Raspberry ran up to Baloz at the turn, but then fell away to Ream. Thank You put in a late appearance on the extreme outside, but was under the whip. Polish was very well in hand, and when Baloz was all out went away again quite easily to win by four lengths, a length and a. half between next two and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 3/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 81-8 on the winner, Rs. 23-8, 24-8 and 52-8 on places.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE
Bombay Chronicle

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CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

◆

SECOND MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The races were run in oppressive weather conditions. Fields in all races except the last were small there being 1, 2, 3, betting in the last race. Only the first race and the last two races were won by favourites the others by second favourites.

SOBRAON HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Major Winter's RUPERT 9-3, Owner 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUD 10-12 C. Bloss 2
Mr. John's LEOTA 7-2 Thakur ... 3

Betting evens Rupert twos Maud threes Leota.

Tote paid Rs. 20.

The three raced level for three furlongs where Rupert went back a little opposite the second stand Rupert challenged the leaders and won by a neck, 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 21 4/5secs.

AMATEUR STEEPLECHASE—2 miles.

Mr. Thomas' WAITER 10-0 Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Ewart's PEPPERCORN 9-7 Owner 2
Mr. Walker's LADY MAY 9-7 Mr. Evers 3

Also ran Falster 10-12, Allthorn 9-0.

Betting evens Lady May, threes, Waiter and Falster eighths the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 22 and 79 for places.

A long way off after going once round, Waiter and Falstar led together with Lady May third and Peppercorn last. A long way off after going once round Falstar fell at the jump opposite the five furlongs post leaving Waiter an easy winner by 20 lengths. Peppercorn beat Lady May on the post for second honours.

Time—4mins. 10 1/5secs.

CLIVE HURDLE RACE—1¾ miles over 7 flights.

Lala Raghobir Prosad's MESALLIANCE 9-10 Mcneilage 1
Mr. Walker's TOMMY DAW 10-6 Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Torton's KING'S SPEAR 10-10 Williamson 3

Also ran—Solomon Slow, 11-10, Pilot 10-11, Frank 10-8, Chow Chow 10-3.

Betting—Twos Solomon Slow and Mesalliance, sixes Frank, longer odds the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 31 for win Rs. 15, 30 and 28 for places.

Mesalliance and Solomon Slow led all the way together. Pilot came down in the flat after the first flight. After the last hurdle Tommy Daw headed Mesalliance but the latter gamely responding won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—3mins. 31secs.

ALIPORE PONY HURDLE HANDICAP—1 mile 3 furlongs over six flights.

Mr. Alec's ORMLEY 8-9, Northmore 1
Capt. Walker's PRINCE MERO 10-0, Williamson 2
Major Roe's LATE NIGHT 11-6 Mr. Roddicks 3

Also ran—Moira 11-10, Cartridge 10-3, Northshore 9-4, Master Val 9-1.

Betting—5 to 4 Moira, fours Late Night and Ormilly, eights Prince Merv, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 45 for win Rs. 15, 26 and 24 for places.

Master Val led with Prince Merv, Ormley and Moira next. Then Late Night after going half way the leader fell off. Ormley continued to lead with Prince Merv. Late Night also came up at the home turn a good race among the three resulted in a win for Ormley by a neck, a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—2mins. 49 4/5secs.

SEPTEMBER PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's HARENE 9-4, Hardy 1
Mr. Norton's LITTLE SCOTT 7-2, Billet 2
Lala Raghobir Prosad's WINSOME 7-2, Crowden 3

Also ran—Chin Chin 9-12, Bonny Boy 9-8, Red Cell 8-4, Politesse 7-8.

Betting—Evens Harene, twos Chin Chin, sixes Little Scot, any price the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 23 for win Rs. 14, 18 and 22 for places.

Chin Chin was the first to show out accompanied by Politesse and Winsome, Harene fourth. After a few strides Harene was on terms with the leader and after going three furlongs she headed her. Little Scott came very fast at the finish but just lost to Harene by a length, neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 16 2/5secs.

MEDIOCRE HANDICAP—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Mornington and Jones' LADY AVICE 8-11, Melsom 1
Mr. Torton's SILVER BEACON 7-11, Billett 2
Capt. Brough's MAHONEY BOY 8-13, Hardy 3

Also ran—Mary Jane 8-4, King Avondale 9-11, Carweela 8-13, Second-to-None 8-12, Convent Girl 8-0.

Betting 5 to 4 Lady Avice, fours Silver Beacon, sixes Mahoney Boy, and Mary Jane, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 23 for win Rs. 13, 14 and 17 for places.

Lady Avice was quickest out of the gate but was soon joined by Silver Beacon after going about half a furlong. Lady Avice again went to the front and soon established a gap between herself and Silver Beacon. The longer they went the greater became the gap, Lady Avice won by 3 lengths 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 2 3/5secs.—a record this monsoon season.

MAUD ALLAN'S INDIAN VISIT.

◆

BRITISH PRESS DISAPPROVAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" strongly endorses the objections to Maud Allan's visit to India.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The "Standard" and "Daily Mail" publish articles and letters strongly deprecating Miss Maud Allan's visit to India.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY TOURNAMENT FINAL.

WEST RIDINGS 21 PTS. BEAT POONA GYMKHANA 0.

There was a very much better attendance for the final of the Rugby Tournament on Saturday than there had been on Thursday. This was mainly due to the more favourable weather conditions as, though the sky was cloudy, there was only a slight drizzle for a time during the second half. Contrary to the previous time, the ground was in an ideal condition for the handling code, and with the ball dry and more easily held the game was very much more open and therefore a better one to watch. Had, however, Poona kept the ball more amongst their forwards instead of opening out, they would probably have lost by a smaller margin. As it was, the Ridings had a great deal the better of play and attacked practically throughout. Presumably to save their forwards, Poona went in for short dropping out from the "25" line, which was a doubtful policy as they gained no ground and were consequently soon on the defensive again.

On the part of the Ridings, there is not a great deal to add to comments on their previous play. The game being more open, their three-quarters had greater opportunities of shining. Tackling was sound and passing very good, as usual, but by running across as a rule they forced their wing into touch and thus did not gain as much ground as they should have. On occasions, however, the feinting of the insides was decidedly smart as the resulting openings were valuable and on one occasion led to a score. Halstead's kicking was superior to that of the opposing back, but the halves were not as conspicuous as before as well as having a number of "frees" given against them for off-side. The forwards were frequently pushed off the ball in the first half, being the lighter, but they stayed and packed better though Poona were more useful with foot work, making good ground with strong rushes from time to time. Bootland, who was continually on the ball playing a strong game, was however, inclined to being off-side, and dropped a clever goal but missed on other occasions and thereby lost ground they had had to fight for.

With regard to Poona, Sharp at back began nervously and kicked poorly, but subsequently decidedly improved in this whereas his tackling was plucky if generally too high. The same may also be said of the three-quarters with the exception of Gordon, the young Scottish International who was particularly effective in defence and supported on his wing by a speedy player in the famous sprinter Miller. He also fed Moger on his right, the latter making ground determinedly but given to keeping the ball too long when the right was in a position to carry on. Powell and Haddon shewed up very well in the first half, and opened up promisingly for their "threes," and had a deal of hard work to do. As mentioned, the forwards had a pull in weight but were scarcely as fit as the opposing eight and did not pack as well. Their loose work, was excellent and they often found relief with long rushes generally headed by Irwin, Harvey-Kelly and Lake.

Considering the result, it would have been more interesting had the two Gymkhanas been drawn to play in the first game. We may console ourselves for the lack in number of entries with the fact that we have seen some very determined play and hard tackling. The final, one is glad to note, was very much cleaner than the first and a good sporting spirit was shewn. From a spectators' point of view, play has not been as attractive as they would have liked it to be, owing to every team depending more upon its forwards than its three-quarters. Forward rushes were the chief features of both games, which meant a great deal of work for the halves of a description which is generally not fully appreciated.

To Mr. Geddis is due a word for the manner in which he refereed. He followed the ball with the greatest of energy, kept a keen eye, on the game and gave his decisions promptly. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Dougall, he has also had to bear the brunt of the secretarial work of late. To the former's credit, however, has been the previous work in keeping the game going and making the initial arrangements for the Tournament.

At five minutes to six, the teams took the field, Poona winning the toss and electing to attack the Band Stand end. Immediately from the kick-off the Poona three-quarters got going to about half way. A scrum following, a similar move on the part of the Ridings got the ball to the opposing "25" where Dennison was held and unable to pass. Loose forward play ensued till Moger picked up cleverly in the rough and put in a strong run to the military "25" where he was pulled down by Firth when a pass to Johnson might have led to a try. Play was now of a scrappy order, the Ridings finding touch and then forcing the game back along the left line well away to the other end. Bootland then picked up in the loose and took a drop at goal, but the ball went to one side from a very fair attempt. From the drop out, they were soon back again, pulled up for a forward pass. A scrum following, Powell and Haddon broke away with a dribble to half way, Halstead gathering the ball was well tackled by Powell, and had the forwards been following up a score might have resulted. From the scrum, the ball came out to Firth, who found touch well up in the left hand corner. A series of scrums took place there, the ball kept tight till eventually Bootland dribbled over and fell on the ball; it being very nearly "touch in goal." This was ten minutes after the start, the kick a poor one.

From the drop out, the backs exchanged kicks, Sharp finding touch his side of half way. A scrum from a forward pass, Allison getting round on the blind side passed to Rowe on the left wing. He beat Johnson, but Gordon cutting across pulled him down; a forward rush taking the ball on, to Poona's "25". After some exciting loose play, Sharp relieved with a kick to touch well up on his right. For some time there were scrums on the touch line, the Ridings' forwards from a line-out then rushing the ball right away and looked like scoring; Poona momentarily seeming to lose the knack of falling on the ball. Within about a yard or so of his own goal line, Haddon picked up, ran round behind the posts and cleared, finding touch on his left. A slight shower fell here, making the ball greasy. Some scrumming followed, the ball worked across to the other side with loose play when in a concentrated rush one of the forwards got over; the kick again failing.

From the drop out, the Ridings' three-quarters got possession and started a move along the line. They nearly got through, but on the ball being punted over his head Sharp turned quickly and touched down. A Poona forward being off-side from the ensuing kick, a scrum took place on the "25" line. Several more followed, and they were again being hard pressed in the left corner. Well contested scrummaging led to Wilson getting the ball, and darting round the blind side scored in the corner. A difficult place kick went wide.

The "25" kick took play to half way, some scrappy three-quarter play was seen and half time followed.

WEST RIDINGS ...... 3 tries (9 pts.)
POONA GYMKHANA .... Nil.

It drizzled through most of the second half and with the ball wet and more difficult to handle play was generally confined to the forwards, with less incident. The incident worthy of note was a very fine move amongst the Ridings' three-quarters, who got the ball from a scrum on the half way line. They all handled in turn after the halves had made a nice opening Dennison drew his opposing "three" and gave in to Firth, who feinted and beat Moger and on the point of being tackled by Miller, who whipped across very fast, gave to Turner on the right wing. This latter beat Sharp in a race for the line and scored on the right half way between touch and the posts. The try was this time converted.

Resuming from half way, the leaders forced play back and kept Poona on the defensive. A series of scrums followed, and when the ball became loose Bootland on two occasions took drops at goal, which failed. Eventually when well on the left and none too easy an angle he dropped a very good one between the posts.

Kicking off again from half way, the ball was at once taken back to the Poona "25". Although pressure was several times relieved by forward rushes, they were invariably driven back again. As before, play settled down in the left hand corner, and the Ridings scrumbling over one of the forwards touched down. The kick, from a difficult position, was unsuccessful.

Time followed very soon after this leaving the score:—

WEST RIDINGS .... One goal, one dropped goal and four Tries, (21 pts.)
POONA GYMKHANA .... Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

West Ridings:—Halstead (back), Turner, Firth, Dennison and Rowe (three-quarters), Wilson and Allison (halves), Lieut. Scott, Lester, Widdut, Bootland, Henderson, Reynolds, Firth and Russell (forwards).

Poona Gymkhana:—Sharp (back), Johnson, Gordon, Sgt. Moger and Sgt. Miller (three-quarters), Powell and Huddon, (halves), Harvey-Kelly, Irwin, Lloyd, Dean, Penrose, Meade, Davenport and Lake (forwards).

Referee:—Mr. Geddis.

After the game, the Cup was presented by Mrs. Moberley to the West Ridings, Mr. Moberley having spoken a few words congratulating the winners. Three cheers were given for them as also for Mr. Dougall, the Hon. Secretary.

CALCUTTA TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The following is the revised list of entries for the Calcutta (Senior) Rugby Challenge Cup Tournament, which opens on the 13th instant:—

(1) Calcutta F. C.
(2) United Services.
(3) Madras Gymkhana.
(4) Bombay Gymkhana.
(5) West Ridings.
(6) Leicesters.
(7) East Yorks.

The Madras team will be selected from the following:—

F. Anns, G. A. Bambridge, J. C. Boyson, R. B. Carrick, C. B. Creeke, J. F. Dobbs, P. Dobbs, P. Hayes, H. R. Holme, J. Y. Henderson, S. M. Kerr, R. G. L. Morgan, T. R. S. Mackey, J. E. Moir, A. L. Purves, J. W. Penn-Simkins, F. Sayers and L. B. Smith.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

RETURN GAMES.

Wednesday September 10th, Bombay Gymkhana v. Bombay Athletic.

Thursday September 11th, Y.M.C.A. v. Hornets.

Friday September 12th, R.G.A. v. Commercial Gymkhana.

Saturday September 13th, Sherwood Foresters A v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Monday September 15th, Commercial Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters.

Tuesday September 16th, Grant Medicals v. Sherwood Foresters A.

Wednesday September 17th, Hornets v. All Blacks.

Thursday September 18th, Bombay Gymkhana v. R.G.A.

Friday September 19th, Bombay Athletic v. Y.M.C.A.

Saturday September 20th, Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters A.

Monday September 22nd, Grant Medicals v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Tuesday September 23rd, Y.M.C.A. v. All Blacks.

Wednesday September 24th, Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Athletic.

Thursday September 25th, Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Railway.

Friday September 26th, Hornets v. Grant Medicals.

Saturday September 27th, Sherwood Foresters A. v. R.G.A.

Monday September 29th, Bombay Athletic v. Commercial Gymkhana.

Tuesday September 30th, R.G.A. v. G. I. P. Railway.

Wednesday October 1st, All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters A.

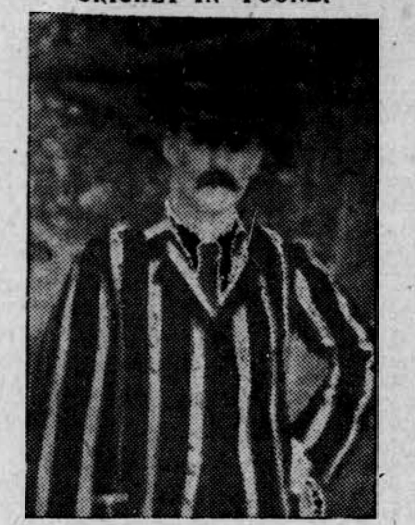
INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Owing to the lamented death of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Cooch Behar Cup competition has been abandoned this year.

CRICKET IN POONA.



Col. R, M, Poore.
(7th Hussars.)

MR. J. S. WARDEN.

KEEN CHESS.

CLOSE CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The unexpected defeat of Yates on August 20th, added to the interest when the championship tournament of the British Chess Federation was resumed at Cheltenham on Thursday, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Yates still holds a very strong position, as his lead, though only half a point, is still of great value in the advanced stage of the competition, and in view of the fact that some of his nearest rivals have yet to meet each other. In the ninth round, he speedily defeated Gibson, who after losing a rook for a knight through an oversight, lost his queen and resigned on the thirty-sixth move.

The game between Scott and Jacobs ended in 25 moves in a win for the latter, and Saunders beat the Rev. F. E. Hamond, whose experiments in the opening gave him a very cramped position. Blackburne beat Miller, and thus before the adjournment four of the six championship games were over. In the evening Mahood beat Michell, and is thus still within half a point of Yates. Uber beat Gunston, and Jacobs and Miller drew their game for the eight round.

The scores are now: Yates 7, Mahood 6½, Saunders 5½, Blackburne and Gibson 5, Michell, Jacobs and Scott 4, Miller 3½, Gunston and Hamond 2½, Uber 2. Blackburne and Michell have an adjourned game to finish.

The unfinished game from the seventh round between Michell and Miller was won by Michell.

In the ladies' championship, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Abraham, and Miss Hutchison Stirling have scored 6 each, and Mrs. Moseley comes next with 5½.

Mackenzie was defeated for the first time in the major open tournament, his conqueror being Middleton. The two now lead with 8 points, Muller has scored 6½, Maas 6, and Shories and King 5.

In the other competition the principal scores are:—

First Class Amateurs, Section A.: Wilkes (London), 7½; Adcock, (Norwich), 6½; Billings (Cheltenham), 6. Section B: Holmes (Bury), 8½ (wins first prize); Ellis and Watts (London), 6 each, with 2 to play.

Second Class, Section A: Douglass (Sutton Coldfield) and Scantlebury (London), 7; Beamish (Bristol), 6½. Section B: Daniel (Bridgend), 7; Cliff (Harpendent), 6½, Penberthy (Tredegar) and Owen (Birmingham), 6.

Third Class Section A: Williams (Brynteg), 9; Fish (Blackburn) and Holloway (Dartford), 7½. Section B: Stuchberg (Maidenhead), 8½; Pickering (London) and Hooppell (Stoke), 7½.

LAWN TENNIS.

POONA GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

On Friday the above tournament terminated, when the Men's Singles between Molony and Arthur and the Ladies' Doubles between Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland against Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch were played off.

In the former Molony won the first set 6—2 by some very good play the next going to his opponent with the same score. Molony won the third set and the game as well 6—2.

The Ladies' contest continued for nearly two hours and some fine play was witnessed. Mrs. Cuming is known to be one of the best local players and she certainly held her reputation on Friday. Miss Sutherland also played a steady game. The match, however, went to Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland in the end.

Results:—

FINAL ROUNDS.

Men's Singles: Molony beat Arthur 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Mens Doubles: Hayne and Robinson beat Arthur and Clayton 6—4 6—1.

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch and Wynne beat Payne and Miss Meiver 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Ladies Doubles: Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland beat Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles: Miss Meiver beat **Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.**

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

TO-DAY'S OPENING CONTEST.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

The opening match of the great quadrangular cricket contest commences to-day, when the Parsis meet the Mahomedans on the Esplanade. This is the second time that the representatives of the two communities are meeting in friendly rivalry on the field of cricket, the first occasion when they tried conclusions being last year when the Parsis inflicted a severe defeat on their opponents. Notwithstanding the absence of K. Salamuddin and Syed Mahomed Khan of Aligarh who are unable to come down to Bombay for one reason or another, the Mahomedan team that takes the field to-day is a much stronger combination than the one that did service last year. In the first place it was their first test in intercommunal cricket last year, and consequently naturally enough many of them failed to do justice to themselves. This year, now that they have gathered experienced from their first failure, they might be expected to play much better than before. Besides, they have been fortunate in securing the services of Pheroze Khan of Cashmere, who is perhaps the best all-rounder on their side. In Ali, their skipper, Mirza Usuf Beg, the Poona crack and Pheroze Khan, the Cashmere all-rounder, they possess a trio of batsmen who might be expected to put up a strong defence for their side, while in Saleh Mahomed Khan of Cashmere, S. A. Aziz of Bombay and Nazir Hussein of Delhi they have three bowlers who are above the ordinary. At any rate the team may safely be expected to put up a good fight, though not even their most enthusiastic supporters could hope for a victory for them against their formidable opponents.

WHO WILL WIN?

The Parsi team is practically the same as took the field last week at Poona. Except on a solitary occasion they have not lost a single match, now for well-nigh a decade, in Bombay where their bowlers have come off more often than in the capital of the Deccan. With Kanga, Warden and Meherhomji to safeguard their defence, and the first named and Parakh, Elavia and Mirza to lead the attack, they might with confidence be expected to win the opening game at a canter, barring always, of course, the proverbial uncertainties of the game.

A POPULAR FIGURE MISSING.

The well-night twenty-thousand spectators that will watch the start of the game to-day will, for the first time after a long series of years, miss the familiar figure of Dr. M. E. Pavri, the famous Parsi skipper. So long and with such consummate skill did he lead his side to victory—this would have been his twenty-fith year of captainship in first-class cricket—that it is rather difficult to imagine a Parsi representative eleven without the veteran skipper, and the wrench will without doubt be most widely felt.

The following teams will take the field to-day:

THE PARSIS.

1. Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
2. Mr. J. S. Warden.
3. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
4. Dr. J. Cantecuwalla.
5. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
6. Mr. D. D. Driver.
7. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
8. Mr. J. Elchidana.
9. Mr. J. A. Elavia.
10. Mr. B. H. Mirza.
11. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

1. Mr. C. M. Ali (Captain) Bombay.
2. Mr. Saleh Mahomed Khan (Cashmere).
3. Mr. Abdul Aziz (Delhi).
4. Mr. Nazir Hussein (Delhi.)
5. Mr. Shaikh Mahamood (Bombay.)
6. Mr. Mirza Usuf Beg (Poona).
7. Mr. Feroze Khan (Cashmere.)
8. Mr. S. U. Patel (Bombay).
9. Mr. Peer Mahomed Irfani (Bombay).
10. Mr. Shaikh A. Aziz (Bombay.)
11. Mr. S. A. Razak or Mr. K. Tamboowalla.

THE HINDU TEAM SELECTED.

THREE CHANGES FROM THE POONA TEAM.

The Selection Committee met last night, when the following were selected to play for the Hindus against the Presidency on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next:

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai (Captain) Bombay.
(2) Mr. P. Baloo (Bombay).
(3) Mr. P. Vithal (Bombay).
(4) Mr. P. Shivram (Bombay).
(5) Mr. P. Gunpat (Bombay)
(6) Mr. H. L. Semper (Karachi).
(7) Mr. S. K. Diveker (Bombay).
(8) Mr. Chanda Rana (Bombay).
(9) Mr. W. Talpadey (Bombay).
(10) Mr. C. V. Mehta (Bombay).
(11) Mr. B. Deodher (Poona).

Reserves: Messrs. Joshi and Swami.

There are three changes from the team that played at Poona the week before last, Rasker, Joshi and Swami being replaced by Shivram, Chandarana and Mehta. It is however doubtful whether the last-named will accept the Committee's invitation to play.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

100 RUNS IN 60 MINUTES.

The Hindu Gymkhana scored a handsome victory over the Deccan Gymkhana yesterday. The latter first going in to bat made 181 towards which M. D. Pai contributed 71. The Hindu Gymkhana replied with a total of 190 for 3 wickets. H. L. Semper of Karachi, C. V. Mehta and P. Baloo contributed 80 (not out), 44 and 31 respectively. Semper and Mehta hit up 100 runs in 60 minutes.

CRICKET TEAM FOR S. AFRICA

A SPLENDID COMBINATION.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The English cricket team will sail for South Africa on October 18th. The team will be composed of Douglas, of Essex, who will be captain; Bird, of Surrey; Robinson, of Gloucester; the Hon. L. Tennyson, of Hampshire; also the professionals Hobbs and Strudwick, of Surrey, Rhodes and Booth, of Yorkshire, Woolley, of Kent, Mead, of Hampshire, J. W. Hearne, of Middlesex, A Relf, of Sussex, and Barnes, of Staffordshire. The team is a splendid one and gives universal satisfaction.

RANGOON GYMKHANA CRICKTE.

TOUR TO CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

The Rangoon Gymkhana Cricket Club will leave for Calcutta on December 18th or 20th and will play the Calcutta Cricket Club the Ballygunge Club, and the Ceylon team.

If time permits they will also play the Elphinstones, past and present at Bombay.

A Parsee team of Bombay have asked for fixtures in Burma in December. The 13th and 14th were suggested by Bombay but the Rangoon Gymkhana Club Sub-committee will arrange later the dates for the match.

GOLF AT NASIK.

MONTHLY MEDAL COMPETITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 6.

Fine weather prevailed here on Saturday afternoon when the Monthly Medal was played for. There was a good entry and the Medal was won by Mr. Begbie from Bombay with a nett score of 78 for the eighteen holes.

Results:—

Mr. Begbie 84—6 equals 78.
Mr. England 82—Scr. equals 82.
Mr. Adair 83—scr. equals 83.
Mr. Tennant 92—8 equals 84.
Mr. Inglis 87—Scr. equals 87.
Mr. Duxbury 95—5 equals 90.
Mr. Wurtele 109—18 equals 91.
Mr. Lynch Bloss 97—5 equals 92.
Mr. Pipe 111—17 equals 94.
Mr. Russ 101—6 equals 95.
Mr. Harrison 109—13 equals 96.
Mr. Coombs 100—2 equals 98.
Mr. McLeod 99—Scr. equals 99.

The Ladies' Competition against bogey resulted in a tie between Mrs. Inglis and Miss MacGeorge, both returning cards all square.

Results:—

Mrs. Inglis Scr. (all square).
Miss MacGeorge —6 (all square).
Miss Underhill—2 (down).
Mrs. Harrison —6 (three down).
Mrs. Tennant —10 (four down).
Mrs. Reed —6 (five down).

ELECTRIC CHICKENS.

SHOCKS FROM THE BEAK.

A long succession of ingenious experiments, says the "Daily Mail," have been privately made in the effect of electricity upon growth both of plants and animals. It is now possible to say with some approach to confidence that startling results have been reached in one direction.

Beyond all question young poultry respond to electric stimulus, applied in a particular way, with astounding rapidity. They surpass the best on record in speed of growth at the time of year, they keep their health in crowded conditions, and become almost independent of the season.

In the south of England, on the biggest poultry farm in the world, an experiment of this nature has just been completed. Eight hundred chickens, in two equal groups of 400, were nurtured on the intensive system, that is in flats, almost trays, one above the other. One group of 400 was treated by this electric system, and so charged were the chickens with electricity that the shock could be distinctly felt if the finger was put to the beak of a chicken. The chicken in this 400 grew to a marketable size—that is, as "petits poussins"—in five weeks, and of the 400 only 6, and those were weaklings in the beginning, died. Of the other 400 nearly half died—it being late in the year for healthy growth—and the survivors took three months to reach the marketable size.

This experiment followed other experiments in which similar though not so striking results were obtained. Trials on a yet larger scale are being prepared, and there is at any rate a reasonable hope that an instrument of real value in the intensive production of food has been found.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. HINDU GYM.

A WIN FOR THE LATTER.

FINE INNINGS BY MEHTA AN[illegible] VITHAL.

The return match between th[illegible] bay Gymkhana and the Hind[illegible] khana came off on Saturday [illegible] latter's ground, Kennedy Sea [illegible] Bombay, when a very interest[illegible] game was witnessed. Both sides had put strong teams in the field, the Hindu Gymkhana eleven including Sempre and Joshi, the Karachi and Poona bowlers respectively.

The Hindu Gymkhana going in to bat first totalled 203 for 8 wickets when they declared their innings closed, in reply to which the Bombay Gymkhana could only make 122 and thus lost the match by 81 runs.

C. V. Mehta, who has been consistently scoring this season, once again made the top score for his side with 46 to his credit. He played brilliant cricket, his clean hard driving and beautiful cutting coming in for much applause. P. Vithal who hit up the next best individual score on his side also played a splendid innings of 45, and his fine shots were loudly cheered. K. K. Swami by means of some exhilarating slogging knocked up 26 in a short space of time.

Only four of the Bombay Gymkhana batsmen could enter into double figures, the rest collapsing before the deadly attack of Joshi of Poona. The first two batsmen, T. H. Watts and F. F. Stileman, defended well, the former scoring 14 and the latter 17 but after that commenced a rot which had not been stopped till Jackson and Byford became associated and made a last-wicket stand, the two contributing 25 and 22 respectively, and but for their hard hitting the Bombay Gymkhana total would not have reached even three figures.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Joshi of Poona, who captured 7 wickets for a little over nine runs apiece. The Poona bowler trundled with deadly effect, breaking in from both sides and completing beating the best of the visitors. For the Bombay Gymkhana C. G. Stileman secured the best figures, his analysis reading 4 wickets for 60 runs. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

H. G. Prabakher, c Byford, b Watts	0
P. Vithal, b C. Stileman	45
L. M. Sempre, b C. Stileman	14
C. V. Mehta, c Watts, b Phillips	46
P. Shivram, c Colbeck, b C. Stileman	4
K. R. Swami, b C. Stileman	26
V. S. Dongre, c Sanderson, b Phillips	10
S. M. Joshi, not out	13
H. H. Kharwa, b Phillips	21
S. R. Divekar, not out	1
M. H. Chandarana, did not bat	0
Extras	23
Total (for 8 wickets)	203

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. H. Watts, c Chandarana, b Joshi	14
F. F. Stileman, b Chandarana	17
C. Bowes Lyon, b Joshi	6
G. C. Phillips, l-b-w b Joshi	4
E. C. Reid, b Joshi	5
L. G. Colbeck, b Joshi	4
P. M. D. Sanderson, b Chandarana	6
C. M. Rennick, b Joshi	7
C. G. Stileman, l-b-w b Chandarana	0
J. E. Jackson, b Joshi	25
W. Byford not out	22
Extras	12
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hindu Gymkhana.				
Watts	4	28	0	0
Byford	9	44	0	0
C. Stileman	15	60	3	4
Sanderson	3	7	0	0
Phillips	10	41	2	3
Bombay Gymkhana.				
Chandarana	15	46	4	3
Joshi	14.4	64	2	7

"E" COY. (CYCLISTS) B. V. R. v. 52ND COY. R. G. A.

This game was played at Colaba on Thursday, 4th September, the Cyclists winning by 59 runs. The following are the scores:—

"E" (Cyclists) Coy.—Cy. Brown, [illegible] and 28; Cy. Newlands, 4 and 6; L.-Cpl. N. George, not out, 57 and 6; Cpl. Cornfield, 8 and 24; Sgt. G. Hildreth, 3 and 4; Sgt. J. V. Hildreth, 10; Cy. L. Hyde, 0; Cy. W. George, 0; Cy. S. King, 5; Lt. Dibbs, 18; Cy. E. Gawthorne, 0; extras, 0 and 4; total, 110 and total for 3 wickets, 72.

52nd Company R.G.A.—Lt. Heaton Ellis, 7; Gr. Thatcher, 1; Br. Platt, 16; Gr. Green, run out, 16; Lieut. Underhill, 4; Br. Boulsover, 0; Sgt. Thompson, 1; Br. Weaver, 2; Gr. Hardacre, 0; Br. Spain, 0; Gr. Bakewell, 4; total, 51.

NANKING OUTRAGE.

THE MURDERED JAPANESE.

NO MILITARY ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

telegram from Tokio says the ign Office will not take action reference to the Japanese led at Nanking pending further eports. In any case the first steps will be taken through the usual diplomatic channels.

N. W. RAILWAY BREACHES.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

A Sukkur correspondent telegraphs: The Executive Engineer of the North-Western Railway, Sukkur, with all his subordinates, has been to the scene of the breaches near Mithio for the past week, but all his attempts to repair them have till now been fruitless owing to the large quantity of rainwater flowing in from the hills unceasingly, so that when the bund is repaired in one place it gets damaged in some other. Boats are being sent for transhipment, but the distance covered by the breaches is now so great that even transhipment of mails is becoming difficult. Normal conditions can be restored within two or three days if the rains in the hills cease altogether.

SUKKUR, Sept. 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Sukkur wires:—The breach was repaired at mile 13-30 on Friday and the normal working of traffic has been resumed.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTORATES.

CONRRESS OBJECTS TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—That the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee strongly deprecates the introduction of special communal electorates for the election of commissioners to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation as outlined in the resolution of the government of Bengal, dated the 21st July, 1913.

In the opinion of the Committee the measures are quite uncalled for and reactionary in character and it apprehends that the extension of the priciple of communal representation to the Municipalities and District Boards will introduce lines of cleavage between different communities in the every day affairs of civil life, and thus accentuate the mischief which has already been wrought on the country by regulations in regard to election of members to Legislative Councils under the Indian Councils Act of 1909.

MYSORE MINE DISASTER.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 6.

Dr. Smith, Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore, has issued a preliminary report on the recent accident in the Edgar Shaft of the Mysore Mines, when 42 persons were killed.

He says among other things that there was nothing whatever wrong with the brakes or clutches of the cage winding gear, and the sudden failure of the adjusting link is one of those unforeseen contingencies which it is not possible to account for at present.

On the other hand this accident must raise questions as to the mechanical soundness of the particular type of clutch employed. The occurrence affords a definite and terrible object lesson, which requires the fullest investigation. The accident was a most unusual one and repetition need not be apprehended. There is no obvious defect which requires immdiate correction.

PLANTER HACKED TO DEATH.

SENTENCES IN AZAMGARH CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The Sessions Judge of Azamgarh has disposed of a case in which five persons charged with the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, a planter of Azamgarh, who was hacked to death while sleeping.

The tragedy took place last June and one of the accused turned approver.

The Judge found three of the accused guilty and sentenced one of them to death and the other two to transportation for life. Two were acquitted

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Simla, at 11 a.m. yesterday.

BOATING DISASTER.

PARTY DROWNED IN THE BEAS.

BOUND FOR HOSHIARPUR FAIR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

News has been received in Simla of a serious disaster in Hoshiarpur district a few days ago. A large party of men, women and children were proceeding to a fair and while crossing the river Beas were caught in the torrent and drowned. A few bodies have so far been recovered and efforts are being made to find out the rest.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR COMING SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The followng is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th September next:—

The following members to make the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown: Mr. John Harold Abbott, Surgeon General Aylmer, Martin Croft, Mr. Reginald Pemberton Russell, Mr. John Henry Kerr and Mr. James Bennett Brunyate.

Sir Edward Maclagan to lay on the table the rules and orders issued by Local Governments and administration on the subject of the exemption of agricultural improvements from enhancement of assessment which were promised in the reply given to the question put by Raja Kushalpal Singh at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March.

Hon. Mr. Clark to lay on the table a statement showing the number of shops for the sale of excisable articles in the different provinces of India which were closed on recommendations of the local advisory committees during each of the three years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, which was promised in the reply given to the question put by Mr. Rangaiengar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March last.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam will introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. He will also introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

Sir Harcourt Butler will introduce a Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act 1911.

Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Acts, 1887.

Sir Edward Maclagan will introduce a Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops.

MYMENSINGH POLITICAL DACOITY.

MUKTEAR'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

In connection with the political dacoity at Kaderpur in Mymensingh district, searches were made yesterday in the houses of a muktear and headmaster of Manikgunj schools. Some letters and registers were seized.

DACOITS DECAMP WITH RS. 18,000.

An earlier message stated:—Further details of the dacoity in the house of Ashutosh Shaha at Kedarpur near Mymensingh have reached Calcutta. The dacoity was committed at nine at night. The male members of the family were in the Kutchery when twenty Bengalis armed with revolvers appeared at the door. The durwan interposed and was shot dead on the spot. The owner of the house was told he would suffer a similar fate if he refused to hand over his money. They took Rs. 18,000. They were questioning Ashutosh about the expected arrival of a sum of 50,000 from Calcutta, when the danger horn was sounded from a launch in the river. They made a hasty departure but were chased by 500 villagers. The dacoits turned and fired on their pursuers wounding two men seriously. They escaped in a small skiff and successfuly eluded the following villagers.

PRICE OF WHITE RICE.

RISE DUE TO RECENT FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

In consequence of the recent floods in India the demand for white rice still continues from Calcutta and Chittagong, particularly of the large and small mills quality. September rates are Rs. 337 to Rs. 340 for special Straits from small millers and Rs. 327-8 to 330 from large millers for September and Rs. 327-8 to 330 for October. A brisk demand in freights for Calcutta and Chittagong continues, while Bombay, Madras and the Straits are also receiving more attention from hippers for Java. There is nothing doing in the mean time. Rates for Calcutta are As. 5 per ton subject to rebate and Bombay Rs. 9-8.

TRAGEDY IN TOKIO.

MR. ABE STABBED TO DEATH.

MISTAKEN FOR SUN-YAT-SEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

A telegram from Tokio says that Mr. Abe, Director of the Political Bureau of the Foreign Office, was fatally stabbed last night.

He was either mistaken for Sun-Yat-Sen, or the attack was the result of the agitation against the Foreign Office arising out of the Nanking incidents.

CARDS AND VALENTINES.

THE KING COLLECTION.

Sir John Millais once stated that in his opinion the Christmas card was "the best artistic educator the British public have." The late Mr. Jonathan King, writes the "Daily Telegraph," possessed the largest collection in the world, over a million, published at prices amounting to about £38,000. He also collected valentines, tinsel pictures, and "penny plain or twopence coloured" sheets for miniature theatres. His tinsel pictures, valued at about £500, he presented to the London Museum. They were the object of considerable interest to the King and Queen upon the occasion of their visit to the museum.

There is a danger of the cards, and about 150,000 valentines, being dispersed, as the executor of Mr. King informs a "Daily Telegraph" representative he is not in a position to preserve them. At present they occupy the whole of a large house at Essex-road, Islington, every room, staircase, and passage being lined with thousands of folio volumes. The collection is well-known at home, on the Continent, and in the United States, and portions have been before the public on several occasions, at the International Exhibition, 1862; Glasgow Exhibition, 1911; the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, and St. Bride's Institute.

"Be sure," the trustees of the British Museum wrote to Mr. King, "you do not let them be divided or scattered, in future years they will be of great interest. . . . We recognise that your collection forms an unequalled representation of a certain phase of custom in the Victorian age and subsequently."

For over half a century Mr. King was buying up collections, manufacturers' books, and scouring the world for specimens, his hobby for a long period costing him over £200 a year. He carefully compiled catalogues, and arranged and indexed his collections. There are several volumes of "Robin Redbreasts," cards on which the robin predominates, and others of snowmen, Father Christmases, clowns, animals, soldiers and sailors, comic, religious, art, and mechanical cards. They are made of paper, card, brass, aluminium, cork, ivory, leather, tin, wood, velvet, satin, and pearl, from the crudest work to the most elaborate and highly finished, and hand-painted specimens on ivory by David Mossman.

HOUSE OF CARDS.

Mr. King's house of cards, which is in danger, forms an illustrated history of the last century of political, national, and social affairs, of fashions, tastes, and the printing craft; of the growth of the great Christmas card trade and the rise and fall of the valentine. From the single sheet of kindly Christmas' greeting to the artistic card priced at £10, which conveys but the same message of goodwill, there is a collection which is stated to be complete and unique. From the daub of the veriest amateur, they rise to the finished work of Royal Academicians. Their are cards by Sir E. J. Poynter, Aubrey Beardsley, Cruikshank, Kate Greenaway, Phil May, Marcus Stone, and Dudley Hardy.

In the valentine section there are volumes of arrow-pierced hearts and quires of the "ugly" variety which helped so much to throttle the trade at the height of which many sovereigns were paid for an artistic declaration of enduring affection. Long after the recipients of these expensive expressions of devotion passed away, Mr. King preserved the "visible tokens," one of which is made up of over 3,000 "stickings," over 3,000 separate pieces of paper, mostly of the lace variety. So complete is the collection, that it includes the steel punches with which the lace paper was made.

On several occasions Mr. King's services were requsitioned in the matter of trade disputes as to copyright, and reference to his indexes and albums was sufficient to avoid taking the matters into court.

The collection is of great public interest, but of greater importance and interest to the trade, which must suffer considerable loss if it is dispersed. It will be a pity if the trade does not find means of acquiring it intact.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League, Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a series of six public addresses on "The Principles of Sociology applied to Hindu Society." The first lecture will be on the origin, Nature, Value and method of Sociology and will take place on to-day, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). All are cordially invited, to attend.

ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

SAD FATE OF WHITE EXPLORERS.

SPEARED BY ESQUIMAUX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.

News has been received here that Radford and Street, the American and Canadian explorers, respectively, who left Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, in 1911, to travel overland to Bathurst Inlet in the Arctic Ocean, were murdered by Esquimaux at Schultz Lake in the winter or 1912.

It appears that Radford quarrelled with a native and kicked him, whereupon a native killed Radford with his spear. Street came running to assist his companion and was speared in the back.

This is the first instance of the murder of white explorers by Esquimaux.

LUCKNOW TRAIN TRAGEDY.

VICTIM ON HER WAY TO JOIN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

Miss Murphy, whose murder in a train is reported, was a niece of Mr. Lyons, Principal of the Industrial School at Gorakhpur. She was on her way to Lucknow to resume and complete a course of study, preparatory to taking a medical course at the Lucknow Medical College.

She had intended leaving Gorakhpur the evening previous to that on which she met her fate, in company with Miss Maya Das, an Indian lady teacher of the Thoburn College. She evidently missed the train that evening and Miss Maya Das proceeded without her.

A BATHING ACCIDENT.

Krishnabai (40) a Marwari woman, residing in Sheikh Memon Street, went to bathe in the sea at the Kennedy Sea Face, on Thursday afternoon. Whilst she was in the water a huge wave struck her and she fell and was dragged away about ten yards from the shore. Police sepoy No. 1191C who was on duty at the Sea Face saw the woman in difficulty and taking off his turban and belt an shoes jumped into sea and with some difficulty brought her to the shore.

DAMAGE TO A MOTOR CAR.

Motor car No. 1349 belonging to Mr. M. P. Dalal was being driven along Hughes Road by its Chauffeur, Vishram Baboo on Friday. When at the junction of Hughes and Babulnath roads, he saw a shigram coming from Hughes road and swerved sharphy with the result that the car turned turtle, smashing its body and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000. Vishram escaped with slight injury. It is said that the shigram was on the wrong side and going very fast.

A RUN-AWAY HORSE.

A victoria, in which were seated a European lady and two children, was being driven along Hummum Street in th Fort, Bombay, at about 5 p.m. yesterday when the horse shied at something and bolted. He passed through Medows Street towards the Church Gate Station, from where he took a turn to the left and ran along the Queens Road towards the Wodehouse Bridge. Here the carriage collided with a lamp-post, when the animal was secured by a mounted police sowar. Fortunately none of the occupants of the carriage were injured.

PUBLIC CREDULITY.

VARIATION OF CAPT. BARCLAY'S OFFER.

Archie Byford, 23, of East Dulwich, and David Garratt, 22, of Hoxton, were charged in mail week at Croydon Police Court with obtaining money by false pretences and with obstruction.

They drew a crowd of about 200 persons to a street corner at South Norwood at night by offering "lucky balls" for sale. These were sweetmeat imitations of tangerine oranges, about the size of a walnut, and 1d. each was asked. The prisoners declared that most of them contained silver coins.

A police-inspector saw two dozen bought in none of which money was found. On complaint being made Garratt bit open a "lucky ball" and apparently produced a sixpence from it. More "lucky balls" were then sold, but no money was found. The prisoners were then arrested, and when the police proposed to break open three gross of unsold "lucky balls" found in their possession Garratt admitted that there was no money in any of them and that the apparent production of a six-pence from one had been done by "palming."

"As no person who had been defrauded was present to give evidence, the prisoners were convicted of obstruction only and were each fined 20s. with costs.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

MISS ALICE DIGBY.

The mixed programme of varieties and pictures at present running at the Excelsior Cinematograph well maintains the high level of its predecessors. Miss Alice Digby, a panotimme favourite in England, brought down the house with two capital songs. Of these "My heart is with you to-night" sung with much emotion, was greatly appreciated; while "There's gentleman here to-night with—" sent the audience into roars of laughter, which were renewed when she gave a repetition of the song in imitation of a baby's voice. This was followed up with another humorus song "Customs of Holland" accompanied by a Dutch costume dance. Miss Digby scored quite a triumph yesterday and on Saturday. She has come out to India with a reputation gained in London and South Africa and she quite maintained that reputation, charming her audiences with her delightful singing, her dainty dancing and her winsome personality. She has a voice of remarkable sweetness and in the pretty melody, already mentioned, "My heart is with you to-night" her delightful tone was shown to admirable advantage. Miss Digby intends introducing the dances of many nationalities and if they are as good as the one she gave on Saturday, then Bombay is in for a good thing.

The picture side of the programme was also excellent. There was of course the inevitable Pathe's Gazette, in a specially attractive number, with six interesting items. The comic element supplied by "Freddy's Dumb Playmates" and "Affliction of the Heart," M. Peince, the famous picture comedian appearing in the latter film. The best picture is the star film entitled "Like A Sister." It is a powerful film-drama, beautiful acted, in which a striking contrast is presented between the loves of a woman—who loves a man, partly because she takes a fancy to him, but mostly because he is a famous aviator and some of his glory might be reflected on her by the prospective marriage—and of another who loves her hero with complete devotion. The hero of the story starts on an aeroplane flight which is undertaken with a view to break all previous records. He succeeds in beating the records in a high flight and is descending when an explosion that is plainly visible takes place. The engine comes down with terrific speed, is dashed to pieces and is consumed by flames. The aviator's body is however extricated in time to save his life. The man, who is terribly burned and somewhat disfigured, is carried to a nursing home. The ambitious woman is repelled by the sight of the burned and disfigured man she finds in the place of the hero she idealized, and leaves the place without so much as uttering a word of sympathy in his great affliction. The heart of the other woman goes out to the wounded man in his suffering. The man recovers in time and makes the true-hearted girl his wife. The sentiment of the picture seemed to appeal to the audience on Saturday night.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The interesting programme this week at this popular picture palace opens with an exciting forest drama in which a girl and her tame lion play a prominent part. But the main attraction of the bill is a high production by the Itala Company entitled "Chos and Phyletes." The picture is produced in the style of the well-known film-play "The Fall of Troy" and deals with the love of Clios, the daughter of Diomedes, King of Greece, who married the famous warrior Hascar, a barbarian king play the role of a rival suitor and we come scross several thrilling incidents. A portion of the bill consists of "Mysterious bath tub."

CORONATION.

The star film this week in the Coronation bill is an interesting drama in three parts depicting the theatrical life of a beautiful Bohemian girl. Another big drama "King of the Forest," a thrilling wild animal story is also on the bill and is sure to prove interesting. "Mr. Durants wants amusement" and "Battle of Reviera" are two rare bits of bood laughter.

SUICIDE OF A BANIA LAD.

Dulerai Prabhudas (17) a Bania boy, residing in Ardeshir Street, who worked in the perfumery shop of Mahomed Rahim at Bhuleswar, had been suffering from fever and pain in the stomach. On Thursday last he took eight annas from his master and went home saying he was Ill. On Friday he was found lying unconscious in his bed, breathing heavily and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died from the effects of opium poisoning. The corner held an inquest yesterday.

The evidence showed that on Thursday evening the deceasd had purchased three-quarters of a tola of opium for six annas saying it was required for medicinal purposes.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

MR. AND MRS. WEBB ON BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

In the course of an article on "The Guardianship of the Non-Adult Races" in a recent number of the "New Statesman," Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have some pertinent things to say on the subject of official practice in India as contrasted with the historic pledges made since 1858. We quote the latter part of the article:—

"We declare that we seek in India no advantage for England or its inhabitants; that our aim is exclusively the advancement and welfare of India of the British Empire as a whole; that we will allow no considerations of creed or colour or race to interfere with the selection of the persons best fitted to fill the administrative posts. Unfortunately, as it seems, these principles are not always acted on, or are so changed by being put in operation as to be indistinguishable from quite an opposite set of principles. It is not difficult to meet Englishmen (and especially Englishwomen) of the governing class—including, we suspect, half the Indian Civil Service itself—who awowedly believe that 'England holds India by the sword, and quite justinably benefits by its possession, in salaries for its sons and profits for its traders; that anything tending to diminish these perquisites of Empire for the benefit of India itself must, of course, be resisted; that it is unnecessary, and indeed impracticable, to allow Indian public opinion to influence the administration; that it is not the advancement improvement, or development of the Hindoo, that we ought to promote by education or otherwise, but his remaining in the present tutelage that we find profitable to ourselves; and that, in particular, the admission of any greater proportion of educated Indians into the Civil Service of their own country—not to say the promotion of any such Indian official, however highly qualified, to be Lieutenant-Governor of a Province—must, as calculated to diminish the authority of the English, be absolutely prevented. Unfortunately as it seems to us, there is not in the Government of India any definite and persistent choice between these alternative policies. There is, in all the million details of Indian administration too little real regard for the declarations of the King-Emperor, and too much acceptance of the opposite policy. The Secretary of State for India does not, as a matter of fact, allow the Government of India to settle the Indian Customs Tariff, or even its internal taxation, with reference solely to the interests of India and the British Empire as a whole; the Government of India does not set itself to organise Indian education in such a way as to produce the greatest advancement of the Indian, either physically, mentally, or morally. When Lord Hardinge last year absolutely forbade to the natives of India the Boy Scout Movement, in any shape or form, he was not acting sincerely in the interests of the better physical and moral training of the Hindoo race, the virility of which the Government is not really anxious to promote; when, as happened lately, the officially domonated Universities of India, together with the Provincial Education Departments, prescribed, for the young men's reading, Charlotte Yonge's novels and Cowper's letters to the displacement of Macaulay and Burke, they were not acting single-mindedly, as universities ought to do in the interest of their students' intellectual development; when the British Government declares that the Indian Civil Service is open to the competitive examination of all British subjects irrespective of race or colour, it is behaving disingenuously in adding, to this apparently literal fulfilment of Queen Victoria's proclamation, the limiting proviso that only those persons will be eligible (and then not for the highest posts) who can travel thousands of miles from their own country to sit, in a narrow street off Piccadily, at an examination deliberately so devised as enormously to favour those candidates who have been through a particular curriculum at the Univversity of Oxford. To the Socialist it seems as if a large proportion of the Indian Civil Service, and a still larger proportion of the English governing class, were not really in agreement with the repeated declarations of the Crown as to our policy in India. The child is growing up. Whereas it used to be only seven years old, it is now fourteen. Are we to try to prevent it from attaining manhood?"

CINEMAS AND CRIME.

BOY THIEF FOUND TO HAVE TWO REVOLVERS.

Once again the effect of cinema shows in leading lads to crime has been demonstrated, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Tennis pavilions, &c., have recently been broken into at Dublin, and on August 20th three boys were taken before the magistrates charged with being the culprits and with stealing tennis balls, shirts, trousers, cigarettes, &c.

One of the lads was found to be in possession of two six-chambered revolvers and two boxes of cartridges, supposed to have been bought with the proceeds of the stolen articles.

"The boys apparently became excited over some films they had seen at a picture theatre dealing with 'Broncho Bill,' urged a solicitor.

The lads were remanded.

MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

INFLUENCE OF FEMINISM.

GRAVE STATISTICS.

The publication of statistics showing that 8,000,000 men in America and 9,000,000 women are unmarried, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," has started a brisk summer correspondence, in which the writers analyse the reasons why matrimony to-day is less popular than heretofore. There was a tendency at first to place the entire responsibility upon the men, but the testimony given by various competent social authorities here proves conclusively that while there is some agreement on the part of both sexes to marry later in life than was the case a few years ago, yet women are equally to blame for leading solitary lives.

In the view of the majority of the writers reluctance to marry is one of the many outward and visible signs of the feminist movement. It arises from a variety of causes, economic, social, and psychological.

Mrs. Anna Dowling, a leading editress here, says that her observation of New York forces her to the conslusion that women will not marry because they do not want the bother of having a man around all the time. Take the case of a young stenographer who is earning from £2 10s. to £3 a week. She has agreeable conpanionship in her office, is always nicely dressed, keeps her hands manicured, and goes to Coney Isanld every Sunday. Suppose she was married. She would have to take a man who was earning not more than £3 10s. a week—that is the only kind she meets. Marriage would mean giving up her dainty existence for a dingy flat, with "a great, hulking, cranky man to wait on all the time."

THE LAZY WOMAN.

"It's only the shiftless women," says Mrs. Dowling, "who get married. The girl who wants to loaf about in a kimono all day gets married because she is too lazy to support herself. Life in New York is easy for that kind of woman. All she has to do is to make a cup of coffee and serve it with baker's rolls in the morning to her husband, make a bed or two, and visit a ham and beef shop just before he comes home at night. The rest of the day she can hang out of the window gossiping with her neighbours."

There is a type of American woman, Mrs. Dowling admits, who marries simply for the sake of having children. She knows that "love never lasts more than five years," but she expects to endure her husband after that for the sake of her children.

One regrets to add that Mrs. Dowling's views find very general support. Those girls who refrain from marrying because they are comfortable in business life are quoted in New York as 30 per cent. of the city's unmarried women, and another 20 per cent. will not marry the average man because they think there is a chance of trapping an American millionaire.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

Domestic Occurrences.

◆

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON.—At Naini Tal, 19th Aug., the wife of B. H. Bourdillon, I.C.S., of a son.

MUDIE.—At Reliance Jute Mills, Bhatpara, Aug. 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Mudie, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMPION—HACKER.—21st Aug., at the Parish Church, Rye, Sussex, by the Rev. A. F. Bird, Herbert Champion, Indian Educational Service, to Margery Heudebourch, second daughter of Rev. I. H. Hacker, London Missionary Society, Travancore.

DEATHS.

D'SOUZA.—On the 4th September, at Memnee Building, Byculla, the residence of her uncle Mr. Felix Cabral, Aurora (Aura) Mary D'Souza, daughter of the late Mr. John Edward D'Souza, and Mrs. Rose D'Souza, aged 16 years. —R.I.P.

LE MARE.—On the 29th July, at 6, Balmoral Terrace, Fleetwood, Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Le Mare in her 64th year. Late of Bellary, Belgaum, Salem and Vizagapatam.

PETTERSON.—On the 5th September, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Ottilie Rosalie Petterson, widow of Mr. J. Petterson in her 66th year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Football Charity Match: Civil v. Military.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 3-30.

TUESDAY, September 9.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 5.

Municipal Loans for 35 lakhs and 10 lakhs. Last Day for Receiving Tenders, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 10.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Kemp and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 4.

Bamanbhoa Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

THURSDAY, September 11.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Third Day, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September 8, 1913.

THE LONG DELAYED REFORM.

◆

In 1908 Sir Harvey Adamson the Home member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council, made what was regarded at the time as a momentous pronouncement on the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. He said "the Government have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in those parts of India, where the local conditions render that charge possible and appropriate." The promise was a very cautious one, but the qualifications with which it was given only made the fulfilment of it the easier. Yet now in 1913, five years afterwards, we find a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay assembled to pass a resolution appealing to the Governor-General in Council "not to delay any further the inauguration of the policy of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions." What has happened in the meanwhile to necessitate this reiteration of the demand for a reform, which is supported by the weighty opinions of the most eminent men who have ever adorned the higher judiciary of the country, most of the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, nearly all the Viceroys from Lord Cornwallis downwards, and a vast number of others, official and non-official, having authority to speak on the subject,—a reform, moreover, for which the unanimous voice of the representatives of the people has insistently pleaded for years? So far as concerns any action on the part of Government in the direction indicated by Sir Harvey Adamson in 1908, we are in almost complete ignorance. We have been told that the matter is under discussion between the Government of India, the local Governments and the Secretary of State. But the nature of that discussion is deliberately withheld, and the present Home member has even refused to state whether the discussion concerns merely the principle of the reform or the details of the manner in which it shall be carried out. The evasion of Sir Reginald Craddock, when he was asked in the Imperial Council in March last to give a definite answer to this question, showed that the Government had receded, or was in danger of receding, from the position it had taken up in 1908, when it solemnly adopted the principle of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions. It is this danger that has produced throughout the country the remarkable series of public meetings, which culminated in the meeting in Bombay on Saturday, to press the reform upon the Government. The latter now know that there is not a province in India, where the prospect that they are not going to fulfil the pledge of 1908 is not regarded with dismay, and that public feeling as to the urgent necessity of this reform, is stronger and more unanimous than it has ever been. It is hardly possible to contemplate the possibility that a statesmanlike Viceroy, such as Lord Hardinge, can hesitate now to reassure the public mind, and to give the country the information and the assurance which Sir Reginald Craddock refused to do.

What is this reform that is asked for? It is that the system of administration which, concisely put,—and leaving aside for the moment a host of subsidiary abuses,—combines in one and the same individual the duties first of catching the thief, and then trying him, should be abolished; that the judicial officer, by being free from all executive initiation or responsibility, should be in a position to exercise his Judicial functions with complete impartiality. It is the demand for a principle, which is so obviously sound, that its most insistent opponents have never been able to oppose to it anything better than an appeal to considerations of expediency, based upon suppositious fears which have failed to bear examination; a principle which should lie at the root of a sound and healthy administration. All the dangers and abuses of the existing system were once again demonstrated by the speakers at Saturday's meeting; the groundlessness of the fears expressed by those who would resist the reform, and the true inwardness of their opposition once again exposed. The plea that no scheme has been put forward for the practical working of the reform was answered by reference to the well-known scheme for Bengal, of the late Mr. Romesh Chundra Dutt, the scheme of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the presidency of Bombay, and others. The plea that the cost of the carrying out of the reform would be prohibitive was well answered by Mr. Mody in the expression of the hope that after all the talk about India's rapidly growing prosperity, it will not turn out that she "is too poor to be reformed," besides the fact that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's scheme was not to cost anything! And the plea of loss of prestige by the official in the loss of his magisterial powers was again well-answered by the Chairman, who pointed out that the Revenue officer would still have the Revenue Code, which gives him a power by which he can terrorise the whole population of any district in which he may be stationed. This plea of prestige is the most unworthy that could be raised. Are we to believe that the prestige of the official in this country resides solely in his power to punish? We prefer to believe, and we think we are right, that the head of a district who has to rely upon a separate and independent officer for the exercise of Judicial functions is far more likely to command the respect and confidence of the population of the district which he administers, while the freedom from the prejudices and temptations, which cannot but assail the man who exercises these dual functions, would certainly leave him with a greater respect for himself.

There is in fact nothing in the past history of this question and the conditions to which it applies at the present day which is not an argument for a speedy inauguration of the reform. It has behind it the weight of innumerable eminent authorities, of nearly every man, in fact, who has given the matter impartial attention and whose opinion is worth listening to, and it is a question on which the most widely-differing leaders of Indian public opinion are notably united. But we ought not to have to go further back in history than the meeting of the Imperial Council in 1908, when the Government of India, through its responsible minister, admitted the principle of the reform and gave the assurance that it had decided upon its inauguration. Whatever reactionary forces may have been at work behind the scenes since then, and however far they may have achieved success, it is clear now that the future preservation of the contentment of the country and the honour and prestige of the Government make it incumbent on Lord Hardinge to see that the promise given under his predecessor is not broken.

THE ECONOMIC WEALTH OF PERSIA.

◆

It will be some time before we hear of a stable Government in Persia—even in its northern section—where order reigns under the scarcely disguised heel of Russia. The gendarmerie has not achieved any conspicuous success in policing even the Capital. The state of affairs and the probable future are inferable from the recent terrors of the Bakhtiari bavos, which caused the town to be placed under martial law. It is patent to any one who has taken the minimum of intelligent interest in the Middle East question that England does not covet the ex-Shah's disintegrating dominions any more than she covets Tibet; though the acquisition of considerable portions of both has not been within the sphere of practical politics but has been almost thrust upon her. But England has steadily withstood the temptation or, from another standpoint, warded-off a contingency big with unknowable potentialities. While, however, the northern and north-eastern frontiers of India do not march with a country of particular fertility or ascertained mineral riches, the possibilities of Persia in the eye of the prospector are by no means a negligible quantity. Famine is not unknown in Persia. As a matter of unhappy fact the country is threatened with one at this moment. For we learn from Teheran that barring opium, which is a moiety of the average annual yield, all edible crops have failed and a severe famine is expected until the next year's harvest is at hand. Prices of the staple articles of food—wheat and barley—have already gone up abnormally. And the distress is augmented by insufficiency of water. In other years, when wheat or barley failed, they were generally replaced by other food stuffs grown in the hot weather, such as rice and millet; but this year the drought has rendered a substitute crop impossible. The agrarian cup of Persia's misfortunes in many districts is not full. In the province of Shiraz the crops have been ruined by a pest of locusts which has accentuated a situation already grave. Despite these misfortunes, however, it would not be wrong to class Persia among countries with a distinct promise of economic future, with reference, at any rate, to its mineral wealth. M. Charles Brouard, a mining engineer, who has spent many years prospecting and travelling in the Shah's dominions has a very hopeful report to render,—a message not merely of cheerfulness but positive enthusiasm. His remarks are worthy of attentive consideration, especially those on oil, for in the expert's opinion, Iran will be one of the great petroleum countries of the future. And apart from fluid-fuel it should be productive of large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. He invites attention to the province of Azerbaijan, with the gold-fields of the Kalu River, as the most opulent in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, hesitates for a decisive choice between these and the land of Luristan. It is a natural advantage that the geological features of Persia are of a more regular character than those of the Caucasus and are, by consequence, more seriously worthy of thorough investigation. Thirty miles west of Astaneh, near Sultanabad, alluvial and reef gold in workable quantities has been discovered. A concession for the exploitation of this field was granted to some natives in 1910 but, as a matter of course, it has lapsed. In the neighbourhood of Tabriz there are gold-bearing pyrites, yielding as much as sixteen ounces to the ton. The richest gold bearing tract is 120 miles long by 80 wide. The expert located another important area near lake Urumia. Near Hamadan alluvial gold has been derived by the Jews from time immemorial. About six miles to the north of Teheran large quantities of copper are available. In the same vicinity there are shafts of a copper mine worked centuries ago. The Kardagh mountains are pregnant with copper ore, its peculiar feature, common to all Persian copper, being its gold-bearing character. Then there are Zinjan, Miandoab and Aragh where the metal lies burned. As regards other minerals, a fortune awaits the scientific explorer for iron, manganese, mercury and lutumen; while in some parts turquoise, antimony, rock-salt and coal are met with in sufficient abundance. Touching oil, M. Brouard is highly optimistic. There are two distinct petroliferous areas in Iran. The first, which is of much greater value than the Trans-Caucasia fields of Baku, lies in Azerbaijan, the second is nearer the Gulf and "has immense possibilities." Surely if England's hands are too full to consolidate her prestige in Tibet she could turn her surplus wealth to the exploitation of a country whose civilization reaches to remote antiquity.

DAY BY DAY.

◆

Karachi to London in 15 Days.

The Austrian Lloyd Co. propose to run a steamship service to Trieste from Karachi which, linked with a trans-Continental train service, will enable travellers to do the journey between Karachi and London in 15 days.

Poona Flower Show.

Among the coming events which mark the close of the Poona season is the annual flower show of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India which is to be held at this week-end at the Empress Gardens. The exhibits as usual will comprise plants in pots, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables, roses, ferns and foliage plants. There will be two prizes for dinner table decorations, one for a lady and the other for an Indian servant. Another interesting ladies' competition is the decorated bicycle in which flowers only are to be used. There will be three prizes awarded for each competition. The arrangements are in charge of an influential and representative working committee with the Hon. Mr. Clande Hill as President. His Excellency the Governor heads the list of donors with a contribution of Rs. 100 which will be utilised for prizes for fruits and vegetables.

Miss Maud Allan's New Dances.

Miss Maud Allan, the classical dancer, whose projected visit to India has roused feelings of a mixed character in different parts of the country, recently admitted a London press representative into the secret of her new dances, which she intends to produce on the Continent prior to her sailing for India. The new dances are something of a secret, but it would appear that the story which Miss Allan intends to express is one of ancient Egypt and there are three scenes all having special lightning effects. In order to perfect herself in these dances environment has become necessary. No ordinary dancing room would do, so she has decided to turn the largest room in her new home at Regent's Park into a private school for herself. It is 42ft. by 32ft. Ranged along one side is a great mirror with folding wings, which, when opened, measures 24ft. by 8ft., and the wings can be put at any angle, so that the dancer has three views of herself. On the floor is spread a soft carpet of dull green, but a carpet is being specially woven at present for the salon. There is little furniture, and what there is has been picked up by Miss Allan on her travels. A lion skin and head, a leopard skin and head, came from Rhodesia. A Paris firm is ransacking France for two old chandeliers for the electric light to match two which have already been found. A piano stands near the window, and from the music room one can walk out to the spacious lawn. Every morning from 10.30 until one o'clock the lessons and exercises are learned, and the mirrors tell where a hand is too stiff or an elbow too sharp for the "expression."

A Bengali Author in London.

Mr. S. M. Mitra, who has just written a book entitled "Anglo-Indian Studies," which has been very favourably reviewed in the Home papers received by the last mail, was a journalist before he became a lawyer. Mr. Mitra first came into prominence in Hyderabad (Deccan) over what is known as the Pamphlet case, a *cause celebre* which lated nearly a year and led to the fall of several high officials of that State. Mr. Mitra was charged with having written the sensational pamphlet in question and was in custody for nearly nine months, at the end of which he was acquitted by the Court of the First Assistant Resident. He was not tried by a Hyderabad Court as he claimed to be tried as a British subject in a British Court. After emerging triumphantly from his troubles, Mr. Mitra edited a weekly paper and obtained a *sanad* to practise as a pleader in the Hyderabad Courts where his knowledge of Urdu, combined with unusual forensic ability, soon brought him a very good practice. Mr. Mitra has written several articles on Indian subjects in the "Nineteenth Century" and other Reviews, and, through his views are not always acceptable to the majority of his countrymen, he writes with clearness and force.

Floating Thanas in East Bengal.

The rivers of Eastern Bengal have for a considerable period been the happy hunting-grounds of the local dacoit who has proved to be too "slim" for the ordinary country policeman. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, a member of the Eastern Bengal Council, has made a suggestion to Government that floating thanas should be established as speedily as possible in the different parts of the rivers of the Province and they should be equipped with an adequate number of motor boats and steam launches, and further that a number of armed policemen should be placed in every union or group of villages under the orders of the President of the Panchayet who should be allowed the use of a gun. The suggestion is a good one and we hope it will [illegible] adopted.

Indian Art.

It is of interest to learn th[illegible] Society of Oriental Painters, [illegible] has invited the Indian So[illegible] Oriental Art, Calcutta, to [illegible] exhibition of works of the ne[illegible] of Indian painting at Paris in [illegible]ary next, a compliment which the [illegible]cutta Society no doubt greatly appreciates. It was decided at the last meeting of the Society to accept the invitation. At the same meeting it was decided to publish translations in Hindi and Tamil of Dr. Coomaraswamy's well-known work "Aims of Indian Art." In fact the Tamil translation is ready for the press, the translator being Mr. J. M. Nallaswami Pillai.

History of the I.M.S.

Colonel D. G. Crawford has finished his "History of the Indian Medical Service," and has arranged with Messrs. Thaker and Co., Calcutta, for its publication in the winter. It will be in two volumes, and with index and preface will comprise some 1100 pages. It will thus come out opportunely while the Public Services Commission is engaged in its investigations.

Mortality Returns.

There were no fresh cases of either plague or cholera reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. One death and one attack of small-pox were, however, recorded during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as against 97 of the corresponding period of last year and 79 of that of the year before. Out of 1498 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday, seven were found to be plague-infected. During the twenty-four hours, ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday, there were two attacks and one death from plague in the City, out of a total mortality of 84 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 101, while that for the year before was 78. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox on Saturday.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

◆

Government's Moral Duty.

"The Bengalee."—The Government has indeed won the case—it could not very well help doing so; but its victory is of the Pyrrhic order. Should a great Government forfeit books and pamphlets and other publications by executive order without even mentioning the grounds of confiscation? The Government may have the legal power to do so. Clearly it has not the moral right, Law is the embodiment of moral right—the conscious expression by the State of its judgment guided by high moral considerations which find their response in the heart of the community. The Government clearly intended that the reasons of every forfeiture should be specially mentioned. It need not do so under the law as interpreted by the High Court. But the moral duty is there which no Government can ignore. It indeed recognizes the duty in one part of the law, but curiously enough ignores it in another. That duty is independent of and above the law, and in all future cases we trust it will be scrupulously followed. Punishment, inflicted without open justification before the bar of public opinion, must create irritation and mistrust and is calculated to defeat its end.

The Hornell Appointment.

"The Statesman."—Sir Alfred Croft has scattered to the winds Lord Crewe's defence of the appointment, and Reuter, in telegraphing the text of the vigorous letter addressed by Sir Alfred to "The Times," adds the significant statement: "The members of the House of Commons representing the Universities are following the matter with close interest, and are not likely to let it rest." It was indeed inconceivable from the outset that the Universities, which send some of their most brilliant sons to carry on the work of education in India, would permit this grave injustice to be perpetrated without seeking to obtain redress for the Service that has been insulted and wronged. "Hitherto," writes Sir Alfred Croft, "Universities have been anxious to send their best men into the Educational Service, trusting that they would receive fair and honest treatment. How is it possible for them in face of this appointment to hold out such hope to intending candidates in the future? The point thus raised is of the greatest importance to this country. If education in India is to be efficient the best men must be attracted to the Service which is charged with carrying on the work.

MIDLANE DISASTER

DRIVER'S ALLEGATION.

A PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Board of Trade Inspector has made the inquiry into the Aisgill disaster public, in deference to the general demand therefor.

The General Manager of the Midland Railway attended the inquiry in order to urge that the proceedings be fully reported. He expressed the utmost sympathy with the sufferers.

The engine-driver of the Glasgow express gave evidence that he was unable to surmount the gradient owing to the inferior quality of his coal. He believed that such stoppages were frequent. He had asked for a pilot-engine but it was refused him.

The fireman also attribued the stoppage to the smallness of coal.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mr. George Lindsay the London stock-broker, who was injured in the Midland Railway disaster, has succumbed.

SIR A. DOUGLAS SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

Sir Arthur Douglas has succumbed to the injuries he received in the Aisgill disaster. This makes the seventeenth victim.

The driver of the second train gave evidence to-day at the Board of Trade enquiry. He said he went round oiling the engine when the criticial signals were passed. He thought the distant signal before Mallerstang was "clear" but he was not quite certain. Unfortunately he did not look a second time as he usually did.

The fireman admitted that he did not tell the engine driver that he was not watching the signals.

Both dwelt on the trouble they had in firing the engine owing to the smallness of coals.

The Board of Trade Inspector complimented both on the straightforwardness with which they had given their evidence.

U. S. TARIFF.

AUSTRALIAN CONCERN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
SYDNEY, Sept. 6.

Mr. Hunter, Director of Immigration, in an interview, recommneded strengthening Australian representation in Vancouver, San Francisco and Chicago, in view of the placing of foodstuffs and wool on the free list and of the opening of the Panama Canal.

DUTY ON WOOD PULP TO BE ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The countervailing duty on wood pulp will be eliminated from the Tariff Bill by the Finance Committee of the Senate which has presented amendments under which all anti-Canadian retaliatory features have been removed.

BRITISH TRADES IN AUGUST.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The decrease in imports for August amounted to £3,683,752, while the increase in exports was £332,008.

In the former, the decreases were mostly in food and drink, tobacco and raw materials, there being declines of £441,000 in wool and £429,000 in cotton.

The exports of new ships increased by £2,246,596, the largest decline being in exports of cotton goods, viz. £55,000.

EXLOSION IN POST OFFICE

SORTER KILLED IN MANCHESTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

A sorter was killed and several men injured in the Manchester post office through the explosion of a parcel supposed to contain a cartridge for starting races at sports.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The death is announced of the Rev. James Orr.

THAW CASE SEQUEL.

STATE LAWYER ARRESTED.

A CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
COATICOOK, Sept. 5.

The famous United States counsel, Mr. Jerome, who is representing New York State against Thaw, has been arrested on a charge of gambling. Thaw's lawyers disclaim all knowledge of the matter. The arrest is generally attributed to the townspeople's ill-feeling towards Jerome. A townsman lodged the complaint.

LATER.

The accusation against Jerome is that he was playing a penny card game on the railway premises with journalists while waiting the hearing of the case. He was locked in a small cell while the crowd outside made a demonstration.

He was eventually bailed out in the amount of 300 dollars.

THAW WANTED AT MONTREAL.

The Thaw case is at once bewildering and comical. It is stated in New York that the judge in Montreal has issued a writ of Habeas Corpus requiring the immediate production of Thaw in Montreal.

"SLIPS QUIETLY ACROSS THE BORDER."

LONDON, September 7.

The United States counsel, Mr. Jerome, who is representing New York State against Thaw, and who was arrested on a charge of gambling, has slipped quietly across the border. He failed to surrender to bail, and his counsel pleaded that he had been unavoidably detained. The case was adjourned.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

DR. MACNAMARA ON NECESSARY EXPENDITURE.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.

Speaking at Peckham, Dr. Macnamara said that Mr. Lloyd George's finance had enabled England amply to meet the growing cost of national defence which was the first duty of the Government. It was deplorable to spend money in such a way, but we could not lay aside any portion of our armour unless other great peoples agreed to do likewise. The Navy Estimates were a tremendous strain on the public purse, but it was far better to spend a million too much than a million too little. The latter might mean national disaster and the loss of hundreds of millions.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN ECUADOR.

LORD MURRAY'S VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The "Standard" says that Lord Murray, formerly Master of Elibank, acting on behalf of Messrs. Pearson and Co., has secured a triumph over American and Dutch rivals by obtaining a valuable concession to work oldfield in Ecuador, in return for building railways, roads, etc. The concession will probably involve the expenditure of ten millions in fifteen years.

FORGED PAY BILL.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad is trying a case in which Babu Pragnath, a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, is charged with attempting to cheat the Government by having a bogus cheque written out for the pay of a gazetted judicial officer and trying to get it signed by the Assistant Accountant-General, and with using as genuine a forged pay-bill. It is alleged that the accused got the pay-bill, and the cheque prepared and after forging the name of the payee and the initials of Mr. Jones, Assistant Accountant General, sent the papers in to the latter officer for signature.

Mr. Jones, however, refused to sign it as he thought he did not recollect passing the bill. This led to an enquiry and the prosecution of the accused who denies the charges.

The case is proceeding.

THE POPE BETTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Pope passed a good night, and his temperature is normal.

"GROSS POLITICAL IMMORALITY."

APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Haddington to-day, said the Government could appeal to the country before passing Home Rule, or it could appeal after it became law but before it came into operation.

Rumour indicated that the Government was in favour of the second course, but Mr. Balfour would not believe until he was forced to believe that Government was capable of such an act of gross political immorality.

DUBLIN RIOTS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.

The situation in Dublin continues unsatisfactory. All goods traffic by the London and North-Western Railway has been stopped, owing to the men refusing to handle traffic.

LONDON STRIKES.

CONCESSION BY N. W. RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Strike Committee has declined to allow painters to complete work at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, so excluding eighty patients.

The North-Western Railway has conceded an advance of two shillings to plate-layers in the Liverpool district, who declined to perform special work like fogging.

ELECTRICIANS' DECISION.

WILL TO RESUME WORK ON CONDITIONS.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.

Five hundred electricians employed in the Office of Works have decided, by a substantial majority, to resume work on conditions obtaining prior to the strike.

RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH.

LABOURERS DENOUNCE S. A. GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter Telegram.)
JOHANNESBURG, September 7.

A labour meeting in the Market Square, attended by several thousands, passed a resolution expressing disgust at the action of the authorities in attempting to suppress the established rights of people to free speech. Violent speeches were delivered against the Government.

ENGLISH RACING.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following is the result of the Prince Edward Handicap.

At Last	1
King Midas	2
Himan	3

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third. Eight started.

Betting: 11 to 8 against At Last, 9 to 2 King Midas, 100 to 12 Himan.

YACHTING

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Horreshoff is building a seventy-foot all steel sloop candidate to defend the America Cup.

KARACHI SHOOTING CASE.

TELEGRAPHIST COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Mr. Gardiner of the Indo-European Telegraphs has been committed for trial at the sessions on a charge of wilful murder of Mr. [illegible] of His Majesty's Customs.

WAKFS AND NATIONALITY.

TURCO-GREEK DIFFERENCE

EARLY RENEWAL OF RELATIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)
ATHENS, Sept. 6.

The Foreign Minister has left for Loutraki to submit to M. Venizelos a draft of the definite Greek proposals for the renewal of relations between Turkey and Greece.

The only outstanding questions relate to wakfs and nationality.

Turkey wants all state property in the conquered provinces to be recognised as wakfs, but Greece will only recognise religious establishments as such.

Regarding nationality, Greece insists upon an agreement covering all Greeks resident in Turkey.

The Capitulations will remain as heretofore.

It is expected that all questions will be definitely settled within a fortnight.

IMPARTIALITY OF POWERS.

GERMAN PAPER'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, September 7.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" pays a tribute to the impartiality of the Powers as contributing to the success of a Turco-Bulgarian understanding. The paper adds that all are animated by the desire to extinguish the last spark of Turco-Bulgarian hostility.

BULGARIA WANTS MONEY.

HUNGARY'S RELUCTANCE TO ADVANCE.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.

It is stated that Count von Berchtold has made urgent representations to the Hungarian Government, requesting it to bring pressure to bear on the Hungarian banks in favour of Bulgaria's request for a loan of thirty million kronen, which the banks have hitherto been disinclined to entertain owing to scarcity of money.

TURCO-BULGAR CONFERENCE

WILL MEET TO-DAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.

The first meeting of the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates has been postponed until Monday afternoon, when the date of the real opening of business will be decided upon.

FIGHTING ON TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 7.

Telegrams from Choi, in Persia, report fighting on the Turco-Persian frontier between a Russian detachment and Turks who advanced into Persian territory. The Turks retired after a stubborn fight lasting four hours. The Russians lost two killed and 16 wounded, and the Turks eight killed and 12 wounded.

GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

ARRIVAL OF KING CONSTANTINE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]
BERLIN, Sept. 6.

The King of Greece, accompanied by the Queen and Crown Prince, have arrived to attend the army manoeuvres.

They were welcomed by the Kaiser and Princes, and drove to Potsdam.

The Chiefs of General Staffs of Austria and Italy will also attend the manoeuvres.

ROYAL DUKE.

TO BE IRELAND'S VICEROY.

[Reuter's Telegram.]
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The *Liverpool Post* says the Duke of Connaught will be the first Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Home Rule.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, September 7.

In a cricket match at Scarborough The Gentlemen beat The Players by six runs.

MILE LONG FIRE.

AMERICAN CITY DESTROYED.

2.000 HOMELESS.

(Reuter Telegram.)
HOTSPRING (Akransks), Sept. 6.

A great fire, a mile long and ten blocks wide, in the eastern section of the city, has destroyed factories, hotels, residences and public buildings. Two thousand persons are homeless.

Dynamite was used to blow up buildings in the path of the fire [illegible] prevent it spreading, but this proved useless. The flames jumped from building to building. The damage is enormous.

Special police are preventing looting and troops arrive to-day to patrol the city.

SALONIKA AS MAIL PORT.

QUICKER BOMBAY-BRINDSI SAILINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

With regard to the proposals for the acceleration of the Indian mails, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says one suggestion is that the vessels shall ply to Salonika, with which rail communication will soon be improved.

Meanwhile, the existing Bombay-Brindisi sailings would be continued with acceleration. It is also suggested that a connection be made with China and Australian mails at Aden, between which port and Bombay steamers should run.

EXAMINATION OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

DATES TO BE CHANGED.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The War Office announces that in view of the agreement with the Government of India the War Office shall conduct a half-yearly examination of Indian officers for promotion. The dates of examinations will be changed to April and October in order to meet the climatic conditions in India.

MORE SUFFRAGETTE INCENDIARISM.

FIREMEN SAVE DULWICH COLLEGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.

Suffragettes to-day set fire to Dulwich College. The fire brigade was however promptly on the scene, with the result that the damage only amounts to £300.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASES.

WARRANTS AGAINST ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Sept. 6.

The Court sat at noon to-day. Syed Nabi Ullah, barrister-at-law of Lucknow, was also present on behalf of the accused.

The defence filed a list of witnesses.

On behalf of the four injured accused, a list of 37 defence witnesses was put in, while in the case of Moulvi Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani, who is charged with making a seditious speech, a list of 205 witnesses who, it was alleged, had heard the speech in question was put in.

Counsel for the defense intimated that the case of Azad Subhani was likely to last from ten to fifteen days.

The magistrate then intimated that he had passed formal orders committing the accused to the Sessions Court.

The Court enquired from Mr. Boys what was to be done in the case of the accused whom the police reported to be absconding.

Mr. Boys replied that he understood warrants were out against them, and he had no other instructions regarding them.

This brought the day's hearing to a conclusion.

RAMZAN TRAGEDY.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS SUPERINTENDENT AND KILLS HIMSELF.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Regarding the murder of Khan Saheb Ulfat Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hissar, later information states that he was shot when presiding at the Majlis in connection with the Ramzan in the compound of his house.

The constable who murdered him subsequently committed suicide, his body being found in a garden half a mile from the scene of the tragedy.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

SHIP'S OFFICER ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

AMAZING DISCLOSURES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

In connection with the arrest of two European youths and a Tibetan on a charge of smuggling arms which are suspected to have been sent to Tibet by a Tibetan, the police have since been pursuing their enquiries with the result that further startling developments have taken place, which disclose a sensational state of affairs so far as concerns the traffic in arms.

Acting on certain information which appears to have leaked out owing to the arrest of the persons above mentioned, Inspector Shevlin of the Taltollah thana got on the track of a European marine engineer named Wyndham. This man who is at present out of employment appears from the story he related to the police to have reaped a rich harvest in this illegal traffic. Having no permanent place of abode, he is reported to have put up at different places nightly, being aware that the police were after him. Inspector Shevlin who has been on his track for the past few days would get information that the accused was in a certain house, but on going there he was always a few minutes late the accused having just left.

On Friday afternoon about two o'clock, the Inspector on receipt of certain information arrested the man and took him to Taltollah thana.

Rai Sahib P. C. Lahiry, Inspector in charge of the Arms Act department was forthwith informed of the arrest of Wyndham and proceeded to the above-mentioned police station.

The latter officer had for some weeks past been on the track of an elderly European who had brought several revolvers from the leading firms of gun-makers in Calcutta and had been giving fictitious names and addresses. One of the names given was that of "J. Stephens" and the addresses were all in the Taltollah section of the town. The description given of the man by various firms tallied with that of Wyndham and the accused was requested to write on a slip of paper the name "J. Stephens." The handwriting was identical with the signature in the books of various firms from where the arms had been purchased.

Finding himself cornered, the accused is reported to have admitted the purchase of several revolvers from the firms. He further stated that he had bought revolvers for a European ship's officer named Graham employed on board the steamer Canturion and that the officer and vessel had since left the port for Brazil. The police however learned from enquiry that this was not the case. The accused was known to be a poor man and penniless but during the past few weeks he had been spending money lavishly on his friends though he was out of work. During the course of a visit to his friends, he is reported to have mentioned the source from where he got his money, hence the information to the police.

The latter from information received are reported to have traced the accused as an accomplic of Peters and Thorpe who have been recently arrested under the Arms Act and that he sold the revolvers which he purchased for Rs. 50 and Rs. 110 to a Tibetan for Rs. 200, thus making a big profit on the transaction.

Wyndham is about 55 years of age and possessed a chief officer's certificate. He is said to have obtained a post on boiard an inland steamer Nagpur, on which the Chief Officer was recently assaulted, and was shortly leaving the part. His arrest by Inspector Shevlin was only in the nick of time and but for the latter's prompt action he would have got away again. He is detained in police custody.

HOWRAH HOUSE SEARCHES

ECHO OF GANG DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Further particulars are available concerning the house search at Howrah and the seizure of arms in the house of Narendra Nath Banerjee.

The revolvers were discovered in a steel trunk and the swords and sword stick were found wrapped up in a gunny cloth under some bedding, while under the bed a bullet-mould was found. The accused made a statement to the police in consequence of which two other houses were searched but nothing incriminating was found. The accused was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000. The accused is said to have made a statement to the effect that three years ago he was a member of the Anusilam Samity and also of a secret society into which he was initiated by a man who was an accused in the Howrah Gang Case. The latter, he is alleged to have declared, gave him the swords in safe custody. A relation of another accused in the Howrah Gang Case asked him to take care of two of the revolvers. Just over a week ago a third accused in the Howrah Gang Case gave him five revolvers to look after.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN STRAIN.

SEQUEL TO ANTI-ITALIAN ORDINANCE.

A VISIT ABANDONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
ROME, Sept. 6.

It transpires that as the result of the dissatisfaction caused in Italy by the ordinance dismissing foreigners from the service of the Municipality of Trieste, supposed to be chiefly directed against Italians, it is proposed that the visit of the Marquis di San Giuliano, Foreign Minister, to Vienna, be postponed.

According to the Italian press, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna frankly told Count von Berchtold that San Giuliano could not at present fulfil an engagement which would certainly irritate opinion in Italy.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND PANAMA EXHIBITION.

PROBABLE VISIT TO EUROPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The administration is sounding Mr. Roosevelt with a view to his visiting England, France, Germany and other European countries to endeavour to induce them to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition.

MAD TEACHER AMOK.

BURNS 4 HOUSES AND KILLS 13 PEOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MUELHAUSEN-ON-ENZ, Sept. 5.

A teacher seized with madness here set fire to four houses. When about to be arrested he shot at his would-be captors, killing eight and wounding ten others. He had previously killed his wife and his four children.

NEW YORK FLOODED.

TRADE HAMPERED BY HEAVY RAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The heaviest rainfall for a decade has resulted in unprecedented dislocation of traffic. The subways are three feet under water.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW TAX CAUSES SEMI-DEMORALISATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Democratic caucus of the Senate has agreed to the amendment to the Tariff Bill putting a tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound on all trading in cotton futures. This tax will amount to fifty dollars a hundred bales.

The action of the caucus caused a state of semi-demoralisation on the New York cotton market, and prices broke 42 points on enormous unloading.

DERAILMENT AT RUNGPUR.

(Associated Press.)
SAIDPUR, Sept. 7.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. Railway wires from Saidpur:—At 18-25 hours yesterday No. 63 Up-passenger was derailed at Rungpur, three bogie coaches left the rails but no one was injured, little or no damage to rolling stock. Two permanent way trains were passed through by a clear line and the derailed coaches were derailed this morning. A joint enquiry of District Officers is being held.

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND.

TO VISIT LORD WILLINGDON AT GANESHKEIND.

We are officially informed that Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland, accompanied by Captain Allanson, Military Secretary, and Captain Butchart, aide-de-camp, will be at Ganeshkhind from 11th to 15th September as guests of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

A LONG DELAYED REFORM.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND CANADA.

STRONG APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

A remarkable public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday evening, when resolutions urging the speedy inauguration of a scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, and appealing to the Viceroy to interfere on behalf of the Indians in South Africa and Canada were enthusiastically adopted. The meeting was notable in the fact that the Chairman, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—who presided as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, at whose instance the meeting was called,—was supported by practically every available leading Indian now in Bombay. Among those on the platform, many of whom spoke to the resolutions, were Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parukh, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samoldass, Mr. W. M. Samarth, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, and Mr. H. F. Mody. The floor of the hall and the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, the audience overflowing into the verandahs, the landings and staircases. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, the points of the different speakers being quickly taken up, while the passing of each resolution was greeted with prolonged cheers.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said:—Ladies and gentlemen, in opening the proceedings of this meeting, as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, which has convened it, I do not propose to follow the bad example of some Chairmen who take the wind out of the sails of those who are to follow them, and who have to deal specifically with the resolutions which are to be placed before the meeting. I will only content myself by offering a few remarks on the two propositions with which you will have to deal later on. Gentlemen, in the two remarkable speeches made by the late Finance Minister, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson (cheers), he exhorted us to bear in mind the extremely conservative and practical character of the English people, and he told us to exercise a great amount—an infinite amount—of patience in dealing with them. Gentlemen, that was the advice to which we cordially gave our acceptance; at the same time, it has to be remembered that even patience is a quality that has its limitations, and that even saints and angels have not an inexhaustible quantity of that great virtue. (Laughter and hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I make these remarks with reference to the patience which we have exercised, year after year for over a century, in our hopes in regard to the reform about the separation of the judicial from the executive functions. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there is a body that styles itself the Anglo-Inian or European—I am not quite sure (laughter), exactly which (further laughter), because they have been chopping and changing their appellation (renewed laughter) recently very often. (Continued laughter.) There is a body calling itself the European or Anglo-Indian Defence Association. I should have thought that a more apt epithet would have been "The Anglo-Indian Aggressive Association." (Laughter and hear, hear.) It has told the Government of India that the demand for the separation policy is not founded upon merits and is not supported by any practical scheme. I am afraid, gentlemen, the Association must have been made up of Rip Van Winkles (great laughter) not only twenty years old, but a hundred years old (roars of laughter), because this question of the separation of judicial from executive functions dates from the time of Lord Cornwallis in 1793, and it has been going on up to the present day. Gentlemen, this subject, after being dealt with by so great a Viceroy as Lord Cornwallis, was taken up by eminent Anglo-Indian officials themselves, and, ever since the foundation of the Congress, the Congress has put forward its appeals to the Government of India as well as to the Secretary of State to carry out the reform which is absolutely needed in the interests of the honest and proper administration of justice in this country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I will not weary you with the history of this question, but will call your attention only to one incident in connection with it to show how thoroughly the question has been discussed and how implicitly and absolutely the necessity of such a reform has been acknowledged by some of the most eminent judges who have presided over High Courts, not only of this Presidency but of the whole of India. Let me remind you—I feel sure, gentlemen, most of you are acquainted with the history of this question—that in 1886, Lord Dufferin, who had no particular affection for proposals which had been put forward by the Indian National Congress, when he read the proposal of this separation of the executive from judicial functions, emphatically admitted that it was a counsel of perfection. (Cheers.) In 1889 a closely reasoned petition was presented to the Secretary of State, which was signed by gentlemen whose names I will read, for they are not many, but they are names whose authority cannot be questioned. (Hear, hear.) The names are:—

Rt. Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I. (late Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council).

Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C. (late Chief Justice of Bengal).

Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Couch (late Chief Justice of Bengal, Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council).

Sir Charles Sargent (late Chief Justice of Bombay).

Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E. (late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta).

Sir John Budd Phear (late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, and Chief Justice of Ceylon).

Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G. (late Judge of the High Court, Bombay).

Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., M.P. (late Reader in Indian Law at the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, C.S.I. (late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council).

(Loud applause.)

PRACTICAL SCHEMES.

Now, gentlemen, is there any cause which cannot be considered thoroughly well-established on its merits, which has been endorsed by names like these? Take only the names of the two Chief Justices of the Bombay High Court—Sir Richard Couch and Sir Charles Sargeant—who were level-headed men, men not given to be impassioned in any of their views, and men who had acquiesced in a petition of this character only after they were convinced—dispassionately convinced, that the reform was one which the condition of the country absolutely required. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it has been urged by this Anglo-Indian Defence Association that no scheme has been put forward for the practical working of this reform. That, gentlemen, we have done from time to time. I remember my dear lamented friend, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt (hear, hear), had prepared an elaborate scheme in connection with the Presidency of Bengal. I myself, in a humble way, had brought this matter before the Legislative Council of this Presidency in 1894, showing how the scheme could be worked in actual practice. (Cheers.) I ventured to go further and point out that the only objection which had been taken to the carrying out of the reform by all the Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries of State, that had dealt with it, although they had admitted it was a reform which was necessary to be carried out, was on the score of expense. But I pointed out in the Memorandum, which I prepared, that the reform could, in this Presidency, be carried out without any additional expenditure (hear, hear); and still, gentlemen, we are time after time told that no practical scheme has been put forward.

THE PRESTIGE ARGUMENT.

I have told you already that at first the only objection which was put forward was that it would be an expensive scheme, but when schemes were brought forward which showed that they would not entail any heavy additional expenditure, then, gentlemen, slowly and gradually came out another objection (laughter), that objection was the ground of prestige. (Renewed laughter.) The Anglo-Indian officials would be deprived of their magisterial and criminal powers with which they have to rule India. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, a more fatuous objection was never put forward, for there are comprehensive powers which every Revenue officer enjoys under numerous codes. There is the Revenue Code which gives him the power by which he can terrorise the whole population of every district in which he may be stationed, and yet they say "Oh, if you take away our criminal powers, our prestige will be gone," (laughter), and they say, gentlemen, "if our prestige be gone, how can peace and tranquility be preserved throughout the length and breadth of the land?" Gentlemen, we understand what they mean by raising the objection that their prestige will be gone; we know that once people have tasted power they never will like to give it up! (Laughter.) And it is that which has prevented the Anglo-Indian official from seriously entertaining any solution of this question. But, gentlemen, a few years ago, Sir Harvey Adamson, in the Viceregal Legislative Council, solemnly promised that a tentative experiment would be made. He admitted the full merit of the policy. Well, gentlemen, we have been waiting for that tentative measure. (Laughter.) Not only has that ful has taken place. At the last sitnot yet come, but something wondering of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Home Member, Sir Reginald Craddock, when pressed upon this question, shuffled and hesitated. I am sorry to say that my friend from Madras, Mr. Vijayaragawachariar, who heckled him upon this question, was absolutely unable to get a straightforward answer from him as to whether he accepted the policy or whether he did not accept the policy. Gentlemen, the spectacle which was presented on that occasion was a unique one. The proposition in the Council received the support of every non-official member, appointed or elected (hear, hear), a thing which had never taken place before. Gentlemen, even those non-official appointed members, who, as a rule, think it a sacrilege to cast their vote against Government (laughter) on this occasion supported the proposition. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it was a unique phenomenon that the proposition should be supported in the way it was, and still when we look at the attitude assumed by the Home Member, Sir Reginald Craddock, I for one am bound to confess that it fills me with dismay and consternation—that after a lapse of years the Home Member of the Viceroy's Council should be shuffling and doubting about the carrying out of this policy. Let us appeal to them, gentlemen, to exercise wise and prudent statesmanship with regard to this question, and to dispose of it in a wise and statesmanlike manner, when there is put forward a definite proposal for carrying out this policy so long delayed. "Hope deferred maketh the heart grow sick."

We are sick, gentlemen, loud cheers) of the delay that has taken place and must implore the Government of India to deal with the question in a wise and statesmanlike manner (loud cheers.)

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Gentlemen, the other subject is one about which I for one am very diffident about speaking, because I think it is impossible to speak of it with calmness and equanimity. It is a question which has stirred everywhere the human hearts and susceptibilities of every class, community and creed (hear, hear) of this country. Hearts are stirred all over India by the treatment which has been accorded to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa for so many years, and the practical solution of the question is still as far away from it as ever. Gentlemen, I am one of those who have always staunchly maintained that there can be no justification for any part of the great British Empire to deny to another part the equal rights of citizenship. (Cheers.) I am not one of those who are apt to go and break their heads against stone walls, but I refuse to admit that there are any considerations—economical or political—which can justify such unequal treatment to the citizens of this country. There should be equal treatment in every part of the British Empire, in which all subjects are equal. But, gentlemen, while I refuse to make any such admission, I am not a man, as I said, to break my head against a stone wall. We would have accepted the small concessions, which our fellow-subjects in South Africa asked for, if they had been given to them honestly and conscientiously; but what has the Immigration Bill done? It has denied the small concessions and only done a few grudging things here and there. Gentlemen, it is said in vindication of the Colonial Department of the English Government that they cannot coerce the self-governing Colonies by refusing them what they think is right in the interest of the Imperial Kingdom. Gentlemen, it is all very well to urge that argument now. I remember, though many people forget it, I remember that when the ordinance for the formation and consolidation of the South African Kingdom was issued by His Majesty's Government, it contained an explicit clause that the new Legislature, which would be established, would not be allowed to deal with the question of the status of what were called the Coloured Races. That was specifically contained in the first Charter. Unfortunately, when the Act came to be based upon it, somehow or other, (laughter), it was urged that the Imperial Government could not coerce the Self-governing Colonies into giving the equal rights of citizenship to the other parts of the British Empire. Gentlemen, this is a very large question. Such an attitude, I venture to say, is neither morally right nor politically wise. It may be that the hand to mouth policy in this matter may succeed for some time, but wise men must remember that it is not safe to follow the policy of the open door in Asia and to adopt the policy of the closed door in other parts of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) This is a subject upon which I have a very strong opinion. My feelings are very strong about it. Having made what observations I thought it right to place before you, I shall now not stand in the way of those who are to follow me and who are to deal with the Resolutions to the fullest extent. The first Resolution is printed and before you, and I will call upon the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parukh (hear, hear) to move it. (Loud and continued applause.)

THE HON. MR. PARUKH.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parukh, who was most heartily received, said:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution that has been put into my hands runs as follows:—"That this Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay respectfully, but earnestly, implore His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council not to delay any further the inauguration of the policy of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions as essential in the interests of the administration of Justice in the country for the contentment of all classes, creeds and communities thereof, and as strengthening the affection and loyalty of the people towards the rule of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor. Fully convinced as they are that the introduction of the measures to carry out this separation will not entail, as has been often shown, a disproportionately heavy cost, the meeting implore the Government of India to undertake the measures in the vital interests of the preservation of the safety and liberty of the Indian populaion, even if it led to some increase."

Ladies and gentlemen, the recommendations made by the resolution are of a most urgent character. The great thing that has endeared the British Government to our countrymen—if there is nothing more than that—is the confidence that we have in the justice and the just administration of the country, and if there are any things that are likely to impair that confidence, then the Government would do well to make improvements in that direction. Some of the illustrious judges of this land and some of the greatest statesmen have supported the proposition of severing the execution and judicial branches of the administration. There are many judiciaries in the country who have the power to send the most respectable men to jail. There are officers known as Mamlatdars and Aval Karkuns, whose business it is to look to the revenue interest of Government. It is impossible, taking into consideration human nature, to believe that these men, who stand between the revenue interests of Government and the interests of justice to the people, will ever neglect the revenue interests of Government. It is their duty to administer the Land Revenue Laws, the Abkari Laws, the Forest Laws and other laws in such a way as not to neglect the interests of Government, although it is their duty to deal with justice between Government and subjects.

A FEW INSTANCES.

I will give you a few instances to show the demoralizing effect produced by the peculiar administration of laws and justice by some of these officers. You are acquainted with the system of impressing carts for the use of big officers like the Collectors, Revenue Commissioners and others. The system is operative against the owners of carts. It is followed although the High Court has, from time to time, said that it is illegal and cannot be justified in law. Notwithstanding this verdict the system is now as prevalent as it was fifty years ago. The criminal work is in the hands of people who have to look also to the administration of Revenue work, and these people think they can do anything, although illegal, in the interests of Government. In spite of the High Court opinions things are going on illegally now in the same way as they were going on before, as if they were legalised by law. Another instance of the demoralizing effect produced by the bad administration of law is regarding the purchase of rations by the officers of Government from those people who vend provisions. In this matter Government have, from time to time, said that the officers should pay proper prices to dealers. Notwithstanding this order of Government things have been going on as usual. Any man, who is acquainted with the mofussil, will understand this. He knows how the shopkeepers combine themselves for the purpose of defraying the cost of, or making up the losses, of those dealers who have been unjustly dealt with by Government officers. All these things would not have continued if the judicial branch of the administration had been severed from the executive. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, a lot of inconvenience is caused to suitors by the Executive officers being vested with judicial duties. Parties, lawyers and other people have to travel from place to place with the judicial officials, who cannot do better work on account of frequent travelling from one place to another. As they have to do much of the executive work they cannot give more than an hour or two hours, at the most, to judicial work, and, in that way, the cases, which would have been disposed of within a short time, take a considerable time for disposal, and the parties are put to much unnecessary expense.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

I could give you many more illustrations of the evil results following the combination of the executive and judicial functions in the same individual, but I do not want to take up any more of your time in doing so. One word as regards the additional expenditure which, it is alleged, would be entailed by the separation of the two functions. Owing to the application of the Agricultural Relief Act to the different parts of the Presidency, we find that in a large number of Courts of Subordinate Judges there is not enough work and consequently, you find the subordinate judges being deputed to do work in other places where there is a congestion of work. These subordinate judges may be asked to do judicial and magisterial work. I am sure, then, that work will be more satisfactorily done than it is done by the Mamlatdars and Aval Karkuns. That experiment is not at all left untried. There have been in bigger cities City Magistrates who do only judicial work. There have been Resident-Magistrates who do nothing but judicial work. During the time of famines the subordinate judges are invested with criminal powers and in all these cases we find that the work done by these people is considerably better than the work done by the ordinary magisterial officers. Under these circumstances it is no use saying that this matter requires a trial. You cannot say that this is a matter which would cause any considerable increase in expenditure. If a proper scheme be framed, I should think that there will be little increase in expenditure for separating the executive duties from judicial. I, therefore, commend this resolution for your acceptance. (Cheers.)

MR. N. V. GOKHALE.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, in seconding the resolution, gave a full history of the movement for the separation of the judical and executive functions and said:—Opponents of the reform and the critics of the Congress complain that it was all very well to make a parade of principles and propositions in the abstract, but that the eloquent advocates of the proposed change had not worked out any practical scheme. The contention is obviously unfair If there is a serious grievance affecting the whole country or large provinces it is evidently the duty of the responsible administrators, who are in possession of all the necessary materials and all shades of opinion, to formulate a scheme that is required for the redress of the grievance in question. Further, the contention becomes all the more unjust when the most earnest and pressing representations addressed to Government by the Congress and other bodies to appoint committees to consider the whole subject have resulted in nothing. All the same the challenge has not gone without a prompt response from influential quarters. In 1893 the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah outlined a scheme for the separation of the judical and executive functions in this presidency. He pressed it upon the attention of the local Government in the course of a well-known debate in the Bombay Legislative Council and its outlines were embodied in the most admirable memorandum he laid before the Public Service Commission. In the same year Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt drew up a scheme for Bengal which attracted general attention at the time. The latest attempt is by Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter, a well-known member of the Calcutta Bar. I understand that like schemes have been sketched for the other provinces. As far as one can see, they are not likely to entail any material addition to expenditure in case they are given effect to. But even if they did Government ought not to shrink from carrying out what is regarded as an urgent reform in the interests of the administration of justice and in those of the people and the Government (Applause.) Should additional expenditure be found to be necessary in spite of all attempts to avoid it, it will have to be cheerfully borne by the people. Ladies and gentlemen, let me now refer to the latest phase of the controversy. In 1908, Sir Harvey Adamson made a speech in the Supreme Legislative Council on the subject and outlined a tentative scheme. This is the latest official pronouncement in favour of the separation of judical and executive functions. "Criminal trials," he observed, "affecting the general peace of the district, are not always conducted in the atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a court of justice." "It was not enough," he added, "that the administration of justice should be pure. It can never be the bedrock of our rule unless it is above suspicion." (Applause). He also pointed out that the separation of judicial and executive funtions would not in any way weaken the power and prestige of the District Magistrate and that the combination of functions did not enhance the prestige of the executive." Five years have elapsed since then and as yet nothing has been done in the desired direction.

MR. BANERJEA'S MOTION.

In the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 7th March last, our distinguished countryman, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee (Applause) moved the following resolution:—That the Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grants made to local Governments be increased by such allotments as the Government of India may think fit with a view to enable them to carry out the experiment of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in areas to be selected by them with the approval of the Government of India." The resolution was supported by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who asked the mover of the resolution, to press the motion to a division so as to convince the Government how strong the feeling in the country was. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur said that no greater blessing could be conferred upon the country than this reform. Sir Reginald Craddock's reply was, to say the least, highly unsatisfactory and the motion was rejected by 37 to 25. One noticeable feature of the debate was that all the elected and nominated Indian members of the Council suported the resolution. Now the question is how long the matter is to be allowed to remain in an unsettled condition. For the last fifty years and more the subject has been most ably and authoritatively discussed and yet to-day we are precisely where we were in 1860, when Sir Bartle Frere expressed a hope in the Supreme Legislative Council that at no distant period the principle would be completely acted upon throughout the country.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in supporting the resolution, said this question of the separation of the judical and executive branch of His Majesty's service had a long and chequered history. It first attracted attention, as their worthy chairman had told them, in the days of Lord Cornwallis and during the last fifty years it had been more or less continuously before the Government and the public. Unlike many other principles they had fought in the past for, the mass of testimony in favour of the one for which they were now standing up was something overwhelming. Amongst its advocates were found Viceroys and Secretaries of State, some of the most eminent members of the legal profession both in England and in India, and lastly, almost to a man, the leaders of public opinion throughout the country. It was therefore altogether unnecessary to enter at this time of the day into the merits of a question upon which the best minds of the country may be said to have been practically unanimous for over half a century. But the promised reform appeared to have been shelved in an unaccountable manner by the Government and that coupled with an utterance of the Hon. the Home Member during the recent debates of the Imperial Legislative Council and the attitude taken up, among others, by a body which had just been labelled by the president of the meeting as the "European Aggressive Association," compelled him to refer, to the principle underlying the change which they had so long been urging for adoption. (Applause).

AN INTROLERABLE THEORY.

The principle shortly put, was that it was almost impossible for the same man first to catch the thief and then to try him impartially, (applause) that the vesting of multifarious and conflicting duties in a single individual was anomalous in theory and dangerous in practice. (Renewed applause). The idea of a magistrate taking counsel in the first place with the heads of the police, then concerting measures for the apprehension of the offender and finally trying him, or sending him for trial to a subordinate, upon evidence which he himself had been instrumental in collecting was one which ought not to be tolerated in any society which had advanced beyond the primitive stage and where order and good government prevailed. (Applause). The system was anomolous, it violated the first principles of equity. It had been denounced in no uncertain voice by some of the ablest men in the Empire. For a comprehensive indictment, he would ask them to consult the very able and lucid memorial to which reference was twice made that afternoon and which was signed by persons whose authority and eminence lent exceptional weight to their arguments. A more convincing case could not have been made out and yet for a whole decade nothing was heard of the subject.

NECESSITY TO RENEW EFFORTS.

The reply which the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock gave to a question which arose during the recent debate on the subject in the Imperial Council suggested that as far as the Government was concerned, the stage of discussion had not yet been passed and the stage of action had not yet arrived. Under those circumstances, it was imperative that they should renew their efforts and press vigorously for the early introduction of a reform for which the unanimous voice of the country had been clamouring for more years than they cared to recall. (Hear, hear.)

They had been told, Mr. Mody continued, that the chief obstacles which stood in the way were considerations of cost and the loss of prestige which it was feared the district magistrate would suffer if deprived of his magisterial functions. The "Pioneer", with its supreme indifference for facts and its contempt for any but its own point of view (laughter) had drawn for them a distressing picture of the dangers of weakening the executive power and control and had worked up the cry of loss of prestige for all it was worth. But as their able and sympathetic Under-Secretary had said, England did not hold India by invoking this well-mouthed word, but by just institutions and more and more as time went on by the consent of the governed. (Loud applause). It was but a truism that it was British justice and the people's confidence in that justice which upheld British rule and not the possession by the executive of plenary powers which were anomalous in theory, capable of abuse in practice, and liable to shake their unquestioning faith in the Englishman's sense of justice and fair play which lay at the very foundations of England's hold over India.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS OUTWEIGHED.

The question of cost stood on a different footing. It was an argument which they were bound to respect. But, if it was remembered that th[illegible] matter was one which affected t[illegible] liberties of millions of their fellow-m[illegible] he did not think that financial [illegible] siderations ought to be allowe[illegible] stand in the way of a refo[illegible] urgently needed and so vehe[illegible] demanded. Was it not possib[illegible] economies to be practised and [illegible] monies to be diverted from oth[illegible] objects. The country, he was sure, would cheerfully bear the extra burden which might be imposed on its sources. After what they had been repeatedly told about India's rapidly growing prosperity, he hoped it would not be said that the country was too poor to allow itself to be reformed. (Applause). But, if financial difficulties were really formidable, what they at present demanded was, not the wholesale introduction of a sweeping change, but a cautious and tentative advance in selected districts and a gradual extension to others as time and circumstances permitted. In asking for this, they were erring, if at all, on the side of moderation and they would much like to know what possible objections could be held out against a proposal so eminently reasonable and workable in practice. (Hear, hear).

Then they had been told, Mr. Mody went on to say, by those who could not defend the present system on the broad grounds of equity that it was one which was unsuited to the peculiar conditions of India. They would, however, agree with him that this fashion of considering poor India as something vastly different from the rest of the civilised world, had been much overdone, and they would be the better able to respect their opponents if they talked less of them as altogether peculiar beings with altogether peculiar codes of manners, morals, customs and even feelings and susceptibilities, and whose requirements western observers alone could understand and which by some curious ordinance of fate the Indians were precluded from knowing for themselves. (Loud laughter and cheers).

MR. LALUBHAI SAMOLDASS.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samoldass, in further supporting the resolution said the chairman in opening the proceedings had said he would not take the wind out of the sails of the following speakers, but the speaker left it to the meeting to decide whether he had kept his promise. Whatever was left had been taken away by his honourable friend, Mr. Parukh, who gave instances of the hardships under the present union, by his friend, Mr. Gokhale, who gave them a complete history of the movement, for the separation, and by Mr. Mody who gave the principles underlying the movement. There was therefore very little left for him to say. He therefore wished to refer to a personal matter. It was said it was the lawyer class only that wanted the separation. They knew well he (the speaker) was not a lawyer.

Sir Pherozeshah:—You are worse than a lawyer; you have been a revenue officer. (Laughter).

Mr. Samoldass:—Yes, I was coming to that. I have been a chief revenue officer but in a state where there had been separation between the Executive and the Judicial. (Applause). Continuing, the speaker said that in spite of this he had found no difficulty in collecting the revenue of the State, nor was there any difficulty in controlling disturbances or keeping the peace. If the Government of India took this opportunity in its hands and introduced this reform it would not find any difficulty in administering the country. In conclusion, the speaker said that there was an impression abroad that before the Services Commission, while Bengal was strong on the separation of these two functions, Bombay was strong on simultaneous examinations, and he was very glad that they had a representative gathering there to show that Bombay was equally strong on the separation of the Executive and the Judicial.

Mr. W. M. Samarth, who followed, said the reform was so urgently needed and was postponed so often that they would adopt the usual method of imploring the Government. He hoped they would pass the resolution with acclamation.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with enthusiasm.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

Sir Bhalchandra moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

This Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay beg to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how deeply and grievously the hearts and feelings of people of all classes and communities in this Presidency, in common with those of the whole country, have been stirred by the passing of the Indian Immigration Act by the South African Legislature. They regard it as an outrage, indignity and gross injustice to the Indian subjects of the British Crown, who are equal subjects in the British Empire. They recall the pronouncement by the mouth of Lord Lansdowne that any unjust or unequal treatment of British Indian subjects in what was then a foreign State would be an urgent cause of war.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

Now in the same territory under the British Crown, the Colonial Government is permitted to oppress and degrade British Indian subjects far more outrageously and arbitrarily than before. In spite of all promises and hopes held out from time to time, not only are British Indian subjects arbitrarily excluded, but the measure retains the racial bar, disturbs existing rights in Natal and Cape Colony, pronounces exindentured Indians to [illegible] prohibited immigrants, repudiates [illegible]ian marriage laws, and places [illegible]ied Indian women in a most inv[illegible] position. Indignities thrust [illegible] Indians in South Africa during [illegible]ars have been borne with [illegible]ence now exhausted, and this [illegible]sment and denial of common [illegible]ts of British citizenship must [illegible]sult in a new passive resistance movement in South Africa and wide-spread agitation and discontent in India. The Indian peoples in the last resort commend the protection of their fellow-countrymen to the august solicitude of their beloved King-Emperor, and therefore earnestly implore His Excellency's Government to urge upon the Imperial Government that the Government of South Africa should be informed that His Majesty's veto will be exercised unless the operation of the measure is postponed pending a joint Imperial, Indian, Colonial conference with the view to find a solution of the problem in such manner as will preserve the rights of His Majesty's subjects, as guaranteed in the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria and confirmed solemnly by her successors.

That this Public Meeting also earnestly invites attention to the harassment to which British Indian subjects are exposed in Canada.

SIR BALCHANDRA'S SPEECH.

In support of the resolution he said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—The Resolution which has been entrusted to me is full and comprehensive and therefore obviates the necessity of my dilating upon it at great length. The subject matter has been before the public for many years and has been throughly threshed out in the public press and on public platforms. We in Bombay have had three meetings at which the subject was discussed in all its aspects and there were meetings addressed by Mr. Polak who has done yeoman's service in this connection and hence it is unnecessary for me to go into the question again. The patience, with which our countrymen in South Africa, led by that veteran and self-less leader Mr. Gandhi, have borne the gross indignities and unjust humiliations, has elicited the admiration even of those who are no friends of Indian aspirations. To trace the present struggle, we have to go as far back as the Boer War, which, Lord Landsdowne stated in a memorable speech, was undertaken to secure redress of the grievances of our countrymen in the Transvaal. But what has been the outcome of that historic and bloody war? Our countrymen in South Africa have now been subjected to more gross and more humiliating treatment than they used to be before the war. The situation cannot be better expressed than in the words of Mr. Vere Stent, the Editor of *Pretoria News* "Young India," says Mr. Stent," seeking modern education and that mechanical progress which is characteristic of Western civilisation, finds itself rebuffed and learns to its astonishment and indignation that to be a British subject is not to be a British citizen, learns that in numbers of Colonies where the British Flag is flying an Asiatic is a pariah and an outcast denied the meanest rights of citizenship, forbidden to hold land, not permitted to use the sidewalks of the city. Then Young India remembers the post Mutiny Proclamation of Queen Victoria, and wonders how the solemn assurances, promises and undertakings of their first Empress can be so lightly disregarded by those who follow her." (Applause).

AN ASTOUNDING. ACT.

The result of the cruel treatment was that our brothers in South Africa were driven in absolute despair to resort to passive resistance, and to patiently submit to imprisonment and starvation, misery and suffering, unparalleled in the history of the people of India. The unequal struggle went on for some years, until at last the necessity for some remedial measure came to be recognised. In his memorable despatch dated 7th October 1910, Lord Crew admitted "I ought to add that any solution, which prejudiced or weakened the present position of Indians in the Cape Colony and Natal, would not be acceptable to His Majesty's Government." This was a clear statement of policy and just the policy for which our countrymen in South Africa had been carrying on the noble but unequal struggle. This despatch was followed in 1911 by the memorable Provisional Settlement arrived at between Mr. Gandhi on the one hand and Mr. Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, on the other, and passive resistance was suspended on condition that the racial bar should be removed, that the existing rights should be abolished. Some remedial legislation was no doubt attempted, but it proved abortive. In the meantime the Honourable Mr. Gokhale in spite of failing health paid his historic visit to South Africa to see for himself, and to try and bring about some amicable agreement. The warm and hospitable reception acorded by the authorities to Mr. Gokhale raised new hopes, and it was thought that the principles, for which our countrymen then were contending so nobly and courageously, were about to meet at least a partial recognition, and that a new and hopeful era was about to dawn. Mr. Gokhale returned to India in high hopes, though of course he came in for a good deal of short-sighted criticism for what was called "surrender." But the hopes were shortly afterwards dashed to the ground and in April last, the Union Government sprang upon the country a bill most objectionable in its features, destroying vested rights and breaking nearly every promise that had been made. The gloom was further deepened by the shocking judgment of Mr. Justice Searle which reduces Indian wives to the status of concubines, and their children to the status of illegitimates. Fortunately, some of the outrageous features of the bill got whittled down under the hammer of the opposition in the Union Parliament, but the bulk of the objectionable clauses is still there and it is simply astounding to find that the Bill should have received the sanction of the Governor-General the very next day, and now becomes an Act known as the Immigration Regulation Act (applause).

OBNOXIOUS FEATURES OF ACT.

The Act breaks nearly every condition of the Provisional Settlement under which the passive resistance came to be suspended. The time at my disposal is very short and I shall only briefly allude to some of the clauses. The racial bar, on the removal of which our countrymen were so keen, is still retained, as Asiatics on entering the Free State have to make a declaration, grossly humiliating in nature. Further, Indians are forbidden to own land or engage in trade or farming in the Orange River Colony. Neither have the existing rights been maintained. South African Indians are deprived under the Act of the right of entering the Cape, a right which they had hitherto enjoyed without question. Another right of which the Indians are deprived is the right of domicile after three years' residence without indenture. The Indians of the Cape Province had hitherto enjoyed the right of appeal hitherto enjoyed the right of appeal on facts as well as on law, but that right is now restricted and reduced to that of appeal on law only. The £3 Poll Tax is still retained in spite of the clear promise definitely made to Mr. Gokhale. The marrige question is still beset with difficulties. Marriages contracted in South Africa even according to solemn rites and ceremonies of Hindu and Mahomedan religions are invalid unless registered. But those that I have mentioned now are sufficient to give you an idea of the degrading and humilitating treatment to which our brothers in South Africa are subjected by a civilised Government. It is unfortunate that Lord Crewe, the author of that memorable despatch dated 7th October 1910, should have been so backward in the matter and that he should have allowed the Bill to be passed without a word of protest. But thanks to Lord Ampthill for the bold stand that he has made in and out of the Parliament and for what he has been doing to bring the question prominently before the British public, and to secure justice for the helpless Indians in South Africa. In to-day's papers a telegram appears in which Lord Ampthill condemns the new Act and declares that the real object is to drive free Indians back to indentures, and reside in locations, conditions which in the case of the Chinese were described as slavery. All protests and appeals have been hitherto unavailing, and the last resort is now to appeal to His Majesty the King Emperor. The Act came into force on the 1st of August last, but under the South Africa Act, Section 65 (2), the King may disallow any Law within one year after it has been assented to by the Governor-General. We pray to His Majesty to use his prerogative and disallow the Law which has entailed so much discontent and indignation not only in South Africa but also throughout the whole of India (loud applause).

MR. D. A. KHARE.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare in seconding the Resolution spoke as follows:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the proposition which is placed before you is of such a character that one who wants to speak on it must do so by making remarks which are brief and made under sufficient restraint. Therefore it is my duty to speak under restraint lest I might be betrayed into expressions which might be susceptible of misconstruction. This is a question which is full of sentiment, of honour, of manhood and of womanhood. (Hear, hear.) If we are subjects of His Imperial Majesty King George V. (Loud applause.), we are equally the members of the Empire over which his Majesty rules, and we do claim—we have every right to claim—as subjects of his Imperial Majesty perfect equality with his other subjects wherever they may be residing. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances which apply to us ought to be those that apply to the other subjects of his Majesty. The question of South African Indians has been agitated for a very long time and it should have been decided long ago, because in India, at all events, there is not a single individual who will have any sympathy with what is going on in South Africa at present—not even the European Defence Association or any body of people who call themselves Indians. (Cheers.) I can assure you, gentlemen, that we have the full sympathy of many Europeans in this country. (Cheers.) The whole rub comes from outside—from the inhabitants of South Africa. There is one thing very remarkable about this question. So long as South Africa was not a part of the British Empire, the grievances of British Indians were considered to be of such a wide character that they were taken to be one of the strongest reasons for England's entering into a war with the Boers in South Africa. (Laughter.) But as soon as South Africa became a part of the Empire the grievances of British Indians lost all force whatsoever. (Laughter and cries of "shame.") Well, some explanation for this is required. It is said by responsible statesmen—if not in so many words—that they are powerless to do anything to which the white population of South Africa does not agree. Remember, this question is not only of our people; it is the question of all the members of the British Empire as a whole. We must try to save our fellow countrymen in South Africa from indignities and hardships. There are no doubt expressions of views put forward by some of our own people that we must make some concessions. I for one do not sympathise with a view of that character. (Hear, hear.)

MR. GOKHALE'S EFFORTS.

What concessions are you going to make? Although you are subjects of the British Empire you are not to be allowed to put your footsteps on the land in South Africa. You all know that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is endeavouring, if he can, to bring about some settlement. We all know that the heart of Mr. Gokhale is very tender, but tenderness is always susceptible to limitations. (Laughter.) I do not know if it is a fact, but it is reported that Mr. Gokhale once said to the South African white people: Treat our Indians in this country better, and I promise, no more shall we—

The Hon. Mr. Samuldass :—No, no, it was not so. I protest.

Mr. Khare: I am very glad it was not so, as Mr. Lalubhai says. I am afraid I have got this impression—it may be an erroneous impression—from the report of the speeches which were reported from time to time and at great length in "Indian Opinion" of South Africa. I take my authority from those reports, but I am glad to see that those reports are false. (Laughter.)

Mr. Samuldass: Thanks.

Mr. Khare: I may say, however, that Mr. Lalubhai was not in South Africa. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Samuldass: I spoke with authority.

Mr. Khare: However, that may be I say this that if anyone were to suggest any concesions I for one would never agree. I am quite sure if we make any concession now the result will be that while other Asiatics would get more privileges our Indians would never get the same privileges. We may be quite sure of that. We should never give up our rights of an equal footing in all parts of the world. It is proposed in this resolution that there should be a conference of Indian English and Colonial members. I am afraid this conference will surely come to the end of similar Conferences if Indian members are not properly chosen as the accredited members of India. With these remarks I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. N. T. Kaderbhoy, supported the resolution with all the spirit he possessed.

The Chairman in putting it to the vote asked the meeting to carry it in the spirit in which Mr. Kaderbhoy had supported the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

SIR VITHALDASS D. THACKERSEY.

Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey then moved the third resolution which ran as follows: "That the President be authorised to communicate the two resolutions just passed to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General in Council."

In support of this proposition, Sir Vithaldass said it was not his intention to speak on this resolution but he thought he was bound to say a few words on one matter. He thought every one would agree with him that no one was more conscientious than their esteemed friend the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. No one had made more sacrifices for his country than he. He (the speaker) had worked with him for a number of years—sometimes for days together in Calcutta and Simla and he asked the meeting to believe him that Mr. Gokhale had worked at the sacrifice of his health and against medical advice to collect materials for his speeches. A man like him who had the good of the country at heart should not have been treated thus. He had gone to South Africa for the sake of their people. They might disagree with him but whatever he did was in the interests of their people in South Africa, (loud applause.) He was very glad to have their assent to that. Mr. Gokhale did more than that. He knew that the question was coming up again before the Imperial Council and the question arose regarding his fees as a member of the Royal Commission and he at once gave them up, thus sacrificing thirty thousand rupees, rather than give up his membership of Council. They knew Mr. Gokhale was a poor man. Certainly he was not rich as some of them were yet he sacrificed a very large amount for the sake of his brethren.

Regarding the resolution itself , Sir Vithaldass said, he hoped the Imperial Government would consider it in its proper light. It was said that the Imperial Government was helpless. If the Government was helpless they were not helpless. The time was not distant when this question would have to be raised and they must be ready to say that India must be treated equally with other subjects of His Imperial Majesty, and if Government for the sake of policy refrained, the best thing for them to say was: Leave Indians to do what they like, and they would show within fifteen days that they would break open the doors of South Africa. (Prolonged cheers.) They had power—immense power but they were prevented from using that power. He did not know why. But a day would come when this question would have to be raised and he thought that the people of the Dominions would be wise—it would be to their interests to alter things as they stood at present rather than to allow this question to be raised. (Cheers).

Dewan Bahadur Kersaspji R. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

The resolution was agreed to.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOLLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla moved the last resolution which was one of thanks to the chair. In doing so he referred to the previous resolutions which had been discussed. Speaking on the separation of Executive from Judicial functions, Sir Ibrahim remarked that those who had read the reply which His Imperial Majesty gave to the members of the Imperial Legislative Council on the historic occasion of the Delhi Durbar, would have observed that he called the members of the Imperial Legislative Council the "chosen representatives of the people."

The President—Hear, hear.

Sir Ibrahim: These members had been chosen either by the constituencies set up by Government, or they had been nominated by Government, and in both cases were chosen representatives of the people. When the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions came up for consideration in the Imperial Council all the chosen representatives of the people unanimously demanded—(hear, hear)—that action should be taken in the matter—(hear, hear)—of separation of the Executive and Judicial functions; and all of them, without exception, felt that the time had arrived when the principle of the separation should be applied to the whole India. (Hear, hear)

The question of the status of Indians in the Empire had been discussed threadbare and the only question that required to be asked, and which they were entitled to ask Government to answer, was whether in reality the Indian people were the citizens of the British Empire or whether they were not. (Loud cheers). They were entitled to ask that a straighforward answer should be given to the question. (Renewed cheers). As the chosen representatives of the people, the members of the Council were entitled to ask in a most pointed manner whether in reality the people of India were citizens of the British Empire. In conclusion he asked the meeting to pass a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Pherozeshah and to pass it by acclamation, for Sir Phekrozeshah's most important services were rendered not only to the Bombay Presidency but to the whole of India (Loud applause).

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

Sir Pherozeshah in replying said, he emphatically endorsed Sir Ibrahim's view that the crux of the matter lay in the question whether the Indian people were or were not in reality citizens of the great British Empire. That was the question on which he had always taken his stand and that question would ultimately have to be decided by the British Empire some day or other. He thanked the audience for the kind way in which they had passed the vote of thanks to him and dissolved the meeting.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN GANJA.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CASE FROM S. S. BEME.

SHARP SENTENCE PASSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspector J. D. Ghandy charged Yasinmia Alimahomed, a Mahomedan fireman on board the S. S. Beme, with being in possession of "ganja" weighing one pound and thirty-six talas and valued at Rs. 9-8, without a license from the Collector of Bombay.

The evidence showed that on Friday night while the accused was carrying a basket containing fruit and beetle leaves he was noticed by Customs peon No. 205 Arjun Mahadeo and asked to stop. He began to shiver and on the basket being searched the 'ganja' was found tied in a red handkerchief.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was given the basket by another seaman and that he was unaware of the contents of the bundle.

His Worship disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused.

Mr. E. Watkins, Assistant Collector in the Preventive Service, who appeared to prosecute, pressed for an exemplary sentence. He said the crew of the s.s. Beme, were carrying on a regular traffic in opium and ganja between Bombay and Rangoon and this was the twenty-seventy case from the same boat. He said as on previous occasions seamen were let off with light fines they daringly carried on this trade.

His Worship thought that a sharp sentence was necessary and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabjee will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), Subject:—"Fire of God." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

RENOVATING THE PALACE.

SIR BEERBOHM TREE'S NEW PRODUCTION.

MR. SHAW'S NEXT PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

London really is deserted. Parliament has risen and members have dispersed in all directions, Liberal and Labour interests being represented in friendly rivalry by golf contests between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, north of the Tweed. The King is in Scotland with the Queen, and the meagreness of the Court Circular reveals the determination of His Majesty to make his well-earned holiday as real a relaxation as is consistent with his heavy duties and responsibilities. Occasionally we hear of a little dinner party, notable among their Majesties' guests having been Lord Charles Beresford and his wife. The genial and witty member for Portsmouth has no doubt many interests in common with our Sailor King. In the meanwhile an event is taking place of the utmost importance to Londoners, an event that will add to our self-respect and remove a shame that has hung heavily on our minds ever since John Leach drew his famous cartoon of the youthful Queen Victoria and Prince Albert singing in the streets with a model of their dismal looking home under the husband's arm. That side of Buckingham Palace facing the Mall is actually in the hands of the builders, and very busy builders they are? Day and night the sound of the hammers and the shouts of the workman are to be heard. Unwittingly Messrs. Holloway have treated those Londoners who have remained in Town to an illumination as pretty in its way as is to be seen anywhere. Looking down the Mall, one sees the white and gold fountain statue of our great Queen glistening with pristine beauty, against a background compassed of a network of scaffoldings built like wicker towers, and covered with hundreds of lights. Evidently every effort is being made to get through the work in the shortest possible time, and to judge by the outline of the scaffolds, the present railway station appearance of the Palace is to give place to a structure of imposing dignity.

ROYAL WEDDINGS.

Few European princesses have greater beauty than the Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg, whose engagement to Prince Henry of Bavaria has just been announced. If one may say so, and escape a charge of insular conceit, her style is English and reminds one of Miss Maud Millet, the well-known actress, in those far-off days when she charmed London audiences by her performance in Pinero's play, "Sweet Lavender." The little State over which she rules has an area of nine hundred and ninety eight square miles, and is really an offshoot of Holland, which is also ruled by a woman. The Princess has great ideas of State dignity, and is possessed of an imperious will. By her alliance with the nephew of Bavaria's regent, she marries a husband whose share of the blood of the English Royal House of Stuart is considerable.

There is indeed considerable royal marrying and giving in marriage just now. The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife is attracting much attention and is likely to prove the most interesting wedding since the present King and Queen, as Duke and Duchess of York. Prince Arthur has taken a delightful house in Mount Street, that famous thoroughfare running from Berkely Square to Park Lane, and which takes its name from a number of carronades, that were mounted there in the days of the Commonwealth. In addition to their Majesties' younger children the little ones assisting will include Prince Olaf, son of the King and people will be train-bearers, and not accumulated in the Bride's train, as the phraseology of some journals suggests.

THE JACK JOHNSON CONTROVERCY.

We are all troubled about the proposal to bring Jack Johnson, the celebrated pugilist before the Music Hall public. Mr. Henry Tozer, the chairman of the music hall syndicate that has engaged the champion, says that Johnson is not engaged to lecture on morals, nor to discuss Anglo-American differences. Mr. Tozer also understands that he has not committed any offence that can be called a crime under the law. In America there are prejudices against the negro that are not recognised in England. Mr. John Clifford, the well-known and eloquent preacher of Westbourne Park Chapel, says that Mr. Jack Johnson is a most disreputable person, and he is sorry he is being brought before the public in Marylebone. Either Mr. Jack Johnson is acceptable as an artist or he is not; his inability to attain Mr. Clifford's standard of decorum is, I fear, shared by a large number, perhaps even the majority, of our popular variety entertainers. Personally I am not particularly interested in pugilists on the stage, whether they be free livers or respectable members of society in private life, but this I do know; if Mr. Tozer succeeds in bringing Mr. Jack Johnson before the Music Hall public, that much discussed individual will not fail for want of adequate advertising.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

In theatrical circles they look for better times in the immediate future. The last few weeks have been so depressing from the Thespian point of view that I have been loth to refer to the subject, only caring, so far as possible, to tell you of the cheerful side of life in London. The coming event is the production of a biblical play by Sir Herbert Tree, entitled "Joseph and His Brethren." Wonderful stories are afloat as to the magnificience of the coming play, and lovers of costumes have naturally occupied their imaginations with thoughts of the historic "coat of many colours." As a matter of fact I hear that great attention is being paid to this garment. The producer was faced with the difficulty that the Old Testament offers no help in the matter, far beyond the fact that the coat of Joseph was of many colours, no description whatever is given of the costumes in which Joseph and his brethren journeyed to Egypt. The costumes are being designed by Mr. Percy Macquoid, and his idea are being carried out by Messrs. J. B. Simmons' Company of King Street, Covent Garden. It may astonish modern critics of the Jews to learn that the Hebraic types of costume were quiet, indeed, according to Mr. Macquoid, even rough. On the other hand the Assyrian artists, in their *bas reliefs* from which the designs are largely taken, were very delicate and artistic in their ideas of colour. The costume *per excellence* of the play is to be worn by Potiphar's wife, though she has not hitherto suggested a very over-garbed lady to the ordinary reader of the Bible. Sir Herbert Tree is to play the grief-stricken Jacob, a comparatively small part that should, however, prove consummate in the hands of an actor who understands the conflicting emotions of the Jew as does no other living member of the English stage. Other members of the caste are Miss Maxine Elliot, Miss Jessie Winter and Mr. Philip Merivals. A Labutate will be Miss Delphine Wyndham who will lead an Egyptian dance. Miss Wyndham has long been known as a prominent figure in the various fancy carnivals that were such a feature of this year's London season, where she won more than one prize.

A few of the productions of a few months ago are still booming. Among them "Oh, I say?" at the Criterion, where that inimitable comedian Mr. James Welsh has scored a success. That is an event, even in his career. Mr. Bernard Shaw's next play will not be performed in England, but in Germany. It will be a five act play and will be entitled "Pygamalion." There will not be any sex interest. The heroine is a flower girl who desires to acquire the accent of a lady, and the opening scene will be the porch of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. As each character appears, a voice from the darkness will give the outline of his or her past career.

LORD STRATHCONA.

At the office of the High Commissioner of Canada they are cryptic in their replies regarding rumours that Lord Strathcona is resigning. They say that the story crops up every year and that they are used to it. As a matter of fact, my private information, which should be reliable, is to the effect that Lord Strathcona's retirement may be looked for early in the new year. As I write an Exchange Telegraph message talks of the Hon. Clifford Sifton as his successor. Lord Strathcona is the political successor of the late Sir John Macdonald, in so far as having inherited the title of "The Grand Old Man of Canada." It is the irony of fate that the late Sir John Macdonald should even have been honoured with a title that originated with the late Mr. Gladstone, when his likeness to that statesman's rival, Lord Beaconsfield, was so striking that the Duchess of Argyle on her arrival in Canada, seized her husband, then Marquis of Lorne, by the arm, and said, "There is Disraeli." The Tory statesman had been dead many years at the time. There is no more striking figure in London Society than the venerable High Commissioner for Canada. A natural dignity, so often found in Scotchmen of advanced years, is enhanced by the intellectual and thoughtful forehead, over white bushy brows, balanced by his full white beard. The brilliant and daring finance by which Sir Robert Angus, Lord Strathcona, and Lord Mount Stephen carried through the Canadian Pacific Railway Scheme, the splendid vigour and courage with which they were supported by the late Sir John Macdonald in th Canadian Parliament, is one of the romances of our Empire. It is almost forgotten in England at the moment, but will live in history as the most far-reaching and courageous event in the commercial history of our great western colony.

SIR FRANK CRISP.

There is a dry humour even among solicitors. Sir Fank Crisp, partner in the firm of Ashurst, Morris and Crisp, most famous of City Solicitors, has an exquisite house and park at Henley-on-Thame's. He has exhibited a notice "Dont keep off the grass," which shows a kindliness of disposition if rather a reckless sense of the preservation of the beauties of his home. It was another lawyer, a famous judge, who publicly advised trespassers that "they would not be prosecuted." Sir Frank Crisp has made an immense fortune, and is one of the cleverest men in the City of London. He must have got through quantities of work in his day; for many years he advised the directors of most of the leading companies and was the most familiar platform figure at shareholders' meetings. He is a big burly man, with a deep voice. He suggests Dutch rather than English origin. His chief amusement is ornithology, of which he is one of the greatest amateur authorities in England.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

HOME.

The service of Mr. H. Walmsby, C.S., are placed under the Bengal Government.

Captain R. H. Bott, I.M.S., officiates as Profesor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo on leave.

FOREIGN.

Mr. J. S. Donald officiates as Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province, vice Sir George Roos-Keppel, who is granted one year and six months' leave.

Captain E. C. Smith, 22nd Punjabis, is employed in the Frontier Militia.

The services of Captain H. P. Cook, I.M.S., are replaced under the Education Department.

Mr. P. MacNeill is appointed Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein and Mr. A. F. Sells, Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

ARMY.

Captain R. F. Beyts, and Mr. J. Moran become Assistant Cantonment Magistrates, the former in the third grade.

Major Southey, 35th Horse, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenants A. D. Green, 11th Infantry, and H. K. Wilson, 20th Horse, and Hargobind Lall Batra, I.M.S., are promoted Captains.

Lieutenant-Colonel Manduit, Supernumerary, List, retires from the service.

The Volunteer Officer's decoration is confored on Major C. Alexander and W. R. Smith, Cossipore Volunteers.

MARINE.

Commander Bingham is appointed First Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, vice Gardner.

REVENUE.

Mr. G. R. Long officiates as Conservator of Forests, third grade, vice Mr. Caccia on deputation as Director of Indian Forest Studies at Oxford.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck officiates in the third grade of Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. Lovegrove on deputation in Kashmir.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Walker, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Messrs. I. C. Thomas and R. T. Gibbs are confirmed as Directors, Telegraph Department, in the first and second class respectively.

Mr. L. Turninger officiates as Director in the 4th class.

Mr. T. D. Wood of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co. is appointed a Member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Pickford resigned.

EDUCATION.

Mr. J. A. Page officiates as Superintendant Archæological Survey, Western Circle, vice Mr. Bhandarker, granted one month's leave.

The Rev. R. R. Wilkinson is appointed probationary Chaplain Calcutta. Rev. Lealy of Lucknow retires from the service.

Munwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary, Education Department, is granted one month's leave, Mr. G. R. Keye officiates.

Captain M. J. Qurke, I.M.S., is permanently posted under the Madras Government.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Mohanlal Gulabchand (15) and Kemchand Lalchand (28), both Hindus, with receiving stolen property.

Mr. M. M. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the complainants Premchand Ratanji and Coy.; Mr. B. B. Kampani, Pleader, defended the first accused and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, the second.

The facts of this case have already been reported. A theft of Rs. 3,600 in cash was committed in the complainant's shop in January last by a boy named Parbhu, who kept the money in a trunk in a room occupied by both the accused. The money was subsequently missed from the trunk and Parbhu disappeared. He was subsequently arrested at Bhownagar and brought down to Bombay. He then gave information to the police which led to the arrest of the accused.

The first accused pleaded guilty while the second denied the charge.

His Worship acquitted the second accused for want of sufficient evidence and sentenced the first to receive 15 stripes as he was a juvenile offender.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

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POST GRADUATE STUDY.

SYNDICATE'S SCHEME DISCUSSED.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall when the debate on Principal Covernton's motion, that the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the Syndicate be empowered to take steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein, was continued. The scheme has already appeared in these columns. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, the Senior Fellow present, was in the chair.

At the previous meeting of the Senate Mr. N. G. Welinkar had moved four amendments.

The first amendment was to the effect that the Readers who will deliver courses of lectures on the special branch of learning with a view to the assistance of students entering upon research work or conducting special studies, "would include in their courses a certain number of lectures (not fewer than six) designed for graduates and others who though not preparing for any examination were desirous of attending an advanced course of lectures in special branches of knowledge in which they might be interested."

Mr. Welinkar's second amendment proposed to substitute "These lecturers would be drawn from the staffs of the colleges of the Presidency and from elsewhere and they would be men who would have attained to some clear distinction in the branches of study which they professed" instead of "the lecturers would be drawn in the main but not wholly from the staffs of the colleges of the presidency."

MR. WELINKAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

By his third amendment Mr. Welinkar proposed that the Univerrsity should provide only two distinct courses of lectures in each of the five branches of the M. A. course instead of three as sugggested in the scheme of the syndicate; that each course should consist of 20 lectures and not of 24 lectures; that a sum of Rs. 600 and not of Rs. 400 should be paid for each course of lectures; and that the words "the fee to be payable to the college of whose staff the lecturer is a member, or to the lecturer himself if he be attached to no college. In the former case the disposal of the fees would rest with the college authorities" which follow the words "The Syndicate suggest that a uniform fee of Rs. 10 per annum be charged to each student for each course of lectures he attend," be omitted. Mr. Welinkar's fourth amendment was about introducing other modifications which might be purely consequential on the above.

Principal Covernton, speaking on these amendments, said that though he did not wish to ask them to reject all the amendments of Mr. Welinkar he would say that it would be better to adhere to the scheme as originally proposed. As regards the first amendment the speaker said the scheme by itself would give what Mr. Welinkar arrived at giving by his amendment. It was not the intention of the framers of the scheme to limit the audience of those lecturers to students wishing to appear in examinations. But if a separate course of lectures would be arranged for those not preparing for any examination, the course would be broken up into two parts. The lecturer would have to give two sets of lectures and there would be no continuity and nothing would be complete. Mr. Covernton was quite willing to accept Mr. Welinkar's second amendment. They (the syndicate) intended to do what Mr. Welinkar wished them to do. They never intended that the lecturers would not be drawn from people who were not on the staffs of colleges, because even outside colleges there were many competent and even more competent men. As to Mr. Welinkar's third amendment Mr. Covernton said that the object of arranging the courses and lectures detailed in the scheme was to provide within a definite limit complete and systematic teaching. If they would reduce the courses to two from three they would be impairing the significance of the scheme. As regards the pay of Rs. 400 he would say that the sum would be substantially increased by fees paid by those attending the lectures. As to Mr. Welinkar's objection to the disposal of the fees resting with the college authorities he would point out that the college authorities should have control over the work of their own staff. Mr. Covernton asked the Senate to adhere to the scheme of the Syndicate and said that if it was not found a success after a year it might be rearranged.

Mr. Welinkar's first and third amendments were lost and the second amendment was adopted.

"UNEDUCATIONAL" AND UNDESIRABLE.

Six amendments stood in the name of Mr. K. Subramania Aiyar. Mr. Aiyar who had objections to lecturers' salaries being supplemented by the fees of students, proposed to delete the following words from the scheme: "They believe that this amount of remuneration, coupled with the distinction that, they hope, will attach to the position of the University Lecturer, will suffice to attract the best lecturers available. But they think, nevertheless, that it might be supplemented by fees paid by those attending the lectures." "Or to the lecturer himself if he be attached to no college. In the former case the disposal of the fees would rest with the college authorities." By his third amendment Mr. Aiyar proposed a salary of Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 400 for each course of lectures; and by his fourth and fifth amendments he proposed that the University should arrange two (not three) distinct courses of lectures in any two (not each of the five branches of the M.A. Course. Mr. Aiyar's sixth amendment proposed to provide that two (not three) gentlemen distinguished for scholarship be invited from Europe to give as Readers of the University courses of lecturers on any two (not all) of the subjects mentioned and that the remuneration of each Reader would be Rs. 6,000 (not Rs. 4,000).

Mr. Aiyar said that he was for deleting wholly that part of the scheme which provided to supplement lecturers' salaries by fees paid by those attending the lectures. In his opinion such an arrangement was uneducational and undesirable. When they were providing for post graduate studies they should have the best men and for getting the best men they should offer attractive salaries. He did not think that they would get really competent men up Rs. 20 per lecture. If the money available was not sufficient to arrange for lectures in five subjects at higher salaries it would be better if they provided for a fewer number of subjects.

Mr. K. Natarajan seconded Mr. Aiyar's amendment. He said that they were told that because the scheme was a tentative one they should adopt it. But he could not see why even a tentative scheme should be unsound. They should do everything on a sound and reasonable basis. If they would not give decent salaries they would not get really good men fit to be University Professors.

SCHEME "PREPARED IN A HURRY."

Mr. H. J. Babha proposed that the scheme be referred back to the syndicate. It was apparently prepared in a hurry and without full consideration of the possibilities open to them. They must first consider how far they could avail themselves of the present arrangements. It would be better to arrange inter-collegiate lectures both at Poona and Bombay. Again the Calcutta University had no less than 27 honorary Professors, who worked for two hours or one hour per week without any remuneration. If the syndicate would have communicated with some of the Professors of their First Class Colleges, even only the distinction that attached to the position of a University lecturer, would have attracted really capable lecturers to do honorary work. The Calcutta University had also a number of full time professors and assistant professors to do tutorial work. That idea could also be carried out. Again it was possible to invite gentlemen distinguished for scholarship from Europe in co-ordination with other Universities.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye seconded Mr. Babha's proposal. He thought a good case had been made out to send the scheme back to the Syndicate and the discussion had showed that the scheme might very well be improved. The scheme talked of always importing Readers from Europe, but he did not see why it should be done even when men like Dr. J. C. Bose and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar were available. As to the question of remuneration Principal Paranjpye said that when members of the Indian Education Service could rise in a small time to Rs. 1,000 he could not see why University professors should be paid less than that sum. On less than Rs. 750 they would never get really competent men. Otherwise the scheme was bound to be a failure.

Prof. Anderson thought no case whatever had been made out to accept Mr. Bhabha's proposal. It would be most unfortunate if the Syndicate's proposals were rejected. He thought the scheme was perfectly feasible and satisfactory. Instead of referring the matter back to the Syndicate he thought it would be better to appoint a Standing Committee to consider the proposals now put forward in the light of the working of the scheme.

Mr. Welinkar reluctantly supported Mr. Bhabha's proposal because he thought there was no chance of any of the amendments being carried.

Mr. D. G. Padhye also supported Mr. Bhabha's proposal.

Principal Covernton opposed Mr. Bhabha's proposal. The scheme if referred back would be indefinitely delayed and no arrangement would be made for next year. If the scheme should be accepted it should be accepted as it stood or it should be rejected. The scheme was only a proposal for the expenditure of the grant now due.

Mr. Natrajan objected that they should be told that they must accept the scheme or reject the scheme and lose the money. He was assured that there was no question of losing the money in case the scheme were rejected.

Mr. Iyer, as a member of the Board of Accountants, said that the money was already with them and was now safe in a bank.

MR. BHABHA'S PROPOSAL LOST.

Mr. Bhabha's proopsal was negatived by a majority three votes—14 for and 17 against.

Mr. B. V. Mehta's motion for an adjournment, seconded by Mr. Welinkar was negatived.

Principal Covernton opposed Mr. Iyer's amendments. He said that the scheme of supplementing lecturers' salaries by fees existed everywhere. He did not think they would improve matters by increasing the remuneration because after all the value of a lecture could not be measured by a sum of money. The remuneration they proposed to pay was more or less in the shape of an honorarium.

Mr. Aiyar's first three and the sixth amendments were lost and the fourth and fifth were withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. P. A. Wadia the Senate adjourned till the 22nd instant.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

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MAHOMEDAN CHAMPIONS NON-SUITED.

THE DEAD MAHARAJA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

"Poor old Raji!" That was the phrase on many lips yesterday morning, when the painful news was received that the gallant young Raja of Cooch Behar was no more. Fate has indeed been cruel to the Dowger Maharani Two years ago she lost her husband, a man, who whatever his faults, was a gallant gentleman and a true sportsman. To-day she has to mourn the death of her eldest son, the brilliant and handsome young prince who was so universally popular throughout Bengal. What a splendid looking fellow Prince "Raji" was! How noble he used to look on state occasions in the uniform of the Imperial Cadets. I never knew him personally, but I never saw him without admiring him until a few months ago, when I thought I noticed a great change in his appearance. They say he was wild. It were so, it was a grievous fault, and grievously hath Cæsar answered it."

The new Maharaja, Prince Jitendra is, like his deceased brother, highly popular both in Indian and in English circles, and is not likely to be less so now that he succeeds to the *gadi*. His nuptials are darkened by one of the most pitiful domestic tragedies that I have ever heard or read of. The beautiful daughter of the Gaekwar will now be one of the great hostesses of Bengal, and I think I can promise her a warm and sincere welcome on this side on the part both of the English and Indian friends of her husband and his family.

THE PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

The great proscribed pamphlet case is over, and Mr. Mahomed Ali has been non-suited. It is possible, by the way, that some of your readers may not appreciate the circumstances under which this case came to be heard in Calcutta. The explanation is, I believe, as follows:—Mr. Mahomed Ali was desirous of testing the legality of the Government order, and of having it tested before the Calcutta High Court. For some reason or other no disrespect to Bombay I hope! the belief appears to be widely entertained throughout India that a better and purer brand of justice is served out in the discarded capital than in other places, and hence the wish to bring the matter within the purview of the High Court. The method chosen was simple but effective. Mr. Mahomed Ali gave up to the Delhi authorities all but one of his copies of the proscribed pamphlet. That one he put in his breast pocket and came down to Calcutta. Immediately upon his arrival he communicated with the Commissioner of Police. "I find," he said (or words to that effect)" that I have one of these objectionable pamphlets with me. Must I give it up to you?" The question was so childlike and bland that even the 'cute Sir Frederick Halliday was taken in. "Certainly you must," he retorted. "Just turn it up, will you." It was handed over accordingly and the case for reference to the High Court of Calcutta was immediately in being. That is how the matter has been brought within the jurisdiction of our local Rhadamanthi (three of them.)

As to the result I imagine that it has aroused feelings similar to those occasioned by the judgment of Sancho Panza over the cloth caps when he decreed that the tailor was to lose his labour, that the customer was to lose his cloth and that the caps were to be given to the poor. The Chief Justice in delivering judgment made play with the shortcomings of the Government case, but found that under the law as amended by the Press Act, the Government could make anything sedition that they liked. And as they had chosen to call "Come over into Macedonia", seditious, the Courts had no option but to find that it was so. Mr. Mahomed Ali was non-suited accordingly, but the Chief Justice, out of the kindness of his heart, gave him a certificate of character which should go far to compensate him for this disappointment and made no order as to cosst. So that, from the public point of yiew, it is very much a case of "honours easy."

MR. RASUL'S CASE.

Monday was a bad day for Mahomedan champions all round, for on the same day that Mr. Mahomed Ali was non-suited by Sir L. Jenkins and Justices Stephen and Woodroff, Mr. Rasul, of University lectureship fame, was non-suited by Mr. Justice Chowdhuri when he attempted to obtain an injunction against the University authorities. Mr. Chowdhuri's judgment was that the University was perfectly entitled to present Mr. Rasul with the order of the Boot if it chose —and apparently it did choose. So there is weeping and wailing in Mahomedan and national circles, and one almost feared that the celebration of the "ID" would be spoiled. So far as I have been able to observe however, no result quite so untoward as this has yet taken place.

FLOODS DAMAGE.

The main feature of the Legislative Council meeting, held on Monday, was Sir William Duke's statement as to the damage caused by the recent floods. The statement would ordinarily have been made by Mr. Lyon, who has been pervading the stricken districts and has taken in the situation with the eagle eye of the true Civilian; but apparently the knocking about has been too much for him and he has taken to his bed. This fact gave Sir W. Duke an excuse for dealing with the floods as briefly and drily—if one may use the expression in such a connection—as he is capable of doing and that is saying a good deal. Two facts emerge prominently from this statement. The first is that although three weeks have elapsed since the catastrophe it has not even yet been found possible to ascertain all the damage that has been done. The damage in certain places must therefore have been truly appalling. The second is that some one is to blame for the breaching of the Damodar embankment. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" put its finger upon this aspect of the case the day after the disaster; and now Sir William Duke practically admits that some one should have been in a position to prevent the breaching and didn't. He promised an enquiry on behalf of the Government, and it is to be hoped that the enquiry will be pressed relentlessly, and followed up by exemplary punishment if necessary. It is good news to hear that with favourable rains this month there are still prospects of a good crop in the stricken areas.

THE "JEUNESSE DOREE."

Scratch the "gilded youth," of Calcutta or most other places, and you come upon a more or less primitive person, who is not amenable to ordinary notions of propriety or even of decency. For many years there was a small "hall" in Calcutta which called itself a theatre, and to which a great many youngsters got into the habit of resorting on a Saturday night for no earthly object apparently except to gratify the instincts inherited from their far-off ancestors the Vandals. A programme was regularly provided for them by a handful of men and women who appeared upon the stage; but what these youngsters really went out for to hear, apparently, was their own voices, and to wreak their destructive instincts upon the glasses and furniture of the place. The proprietors did not mind, because their bills for breakages on Monday morning were generally honoured whatever their demensions, by young men were who not anxious that their employes should know how they spent their Saturday nights. And so the scandal went on, although letters used to appear in the papers asking vainly why the police stood aloof.

This theatre is now closed, however, and the local bloods appear to have been suffering badly from a sense of ennui as the result. Their latest exploit has been to attempt to turn one of our biggest threatres into a pandemonium, and they are reported to have transferred their operations to a well-known cafe after the performance. Indignant letters are once more appearing in the newspapers, and various suggestions are being made with a view to stopping the nuisance. One of these is that the heads of firms should be invited to interfere. As to this I think I see them doing anything of the kind! Another is that the police should run in one or two of the culprits and charge them publicly on Monday morning. This seems a more likely remedy, but I seem to remember a case a few years ago when this method was adopted in connection with the variety theatre alluded to above and the police ran in the wrong man! If heroic measures are to be inaguarated care should be taken to avoid this mistake.

THE SETTING SUN?

A curious and interesting state of affairs has arisen in connection with the University. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the Vice-Chancellor, is, as I have more than once remarked, the brainiest man in this part of the world, and it is extremely unfortunate for the Government that its recent University policy has antagonised him. A short time ago we were informed that Sir A. Mookerjee was to go next year and that Mr. R. Nathan was to be appointed in his place. Since that time a number of complaints have been made against his administration by anonymous correspondents of the local newspapers. I understand that, as a matter of fact, there are grievances against Sir Asutosh in certain connections, but it is thoroughly in accordance with precedent that they should only be coming out now!

ENGLISH LEAGUE OF MERCY.

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The annual report of the League of Mercy shows that the receipts last year amounted to £21,798, being an increase over the previous year of £1,492. Of this total, £18,000 was given to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and £2,305 to various county and other hospitals.

Since the formation of the League of Mercy in 1899, upwards of £200,000 has been distributed—£188,000 going to King Edward's Hospital Fund, and £12,066 to extra-Metropolitan hospitals in districts working, for the League. The two districts heading the list last year were South Kensington, which collected £1,375, and South Paddington, £1,220. Each year a larger number of hospitals decide to keep their accounts on the uniform system. In this way, alone, an accurate knowledge of the relative economy and efficiency of each participating charity is obtainable.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' YIEWS.

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DEPARTURE OF LEADERS OR ENGLAND.

TO EXPLAIN SITUATION IN INDIA.

Among the passengers who left by Saturday's, mail steamer "Arabia" were two well-known Mahomedan leaders, viz., Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary of the All India Moslem League and Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" of Delhi. Little was heard about their departure till they were seen bidding farewell to their numerous friends and admirers at the Bunder. Being interviewed by a representative of the "Associated Press of India," Messrs Hasan and Mahomed Ali made the following statement with regard to their sudden departure for England:—

"Events of great moment and of a far-reaching character vitally affecting the Mussalmans have been taking place in rapid succession during the last two or three years both in India and abroad, and it appears to our friends, as it appears to ourselves also, that a right understanding of the Moslem point of view is absolutely necessary in the interests of Government no less than in the interests of the Mussulmans themselves. Our friends have therefore advised us, and we agree with them, that at the present juncture it is necessary for us to go to England for the purpose of explaining the Indian Moslems' point of view and the salient features of the true Moslem situation in India and abroad to His Majesty's Ministers, the members of Parliament and other influential men in Great Britain as well as the British nation at large through the important organs of the Press and by other suitable means, and to convince them of the essential loyalty of the Moslem community to His Majesty's person and Throne and of the justice of the Moslem claims.

Two of our eminent co-religionists, Mr. Jinnah and Khwaja Kamaluddin are already in England, and we look forward with hope to their hearty cooperation. Of course, His Highness the Aga Khan is also in Europe and we are confident of obtaining every encouragement and assistance from him.

But the object of our journey is by no means sectarian or exclusively communal. We firmly believe that the progress and well-being of the Musalmans are bound up with the progress and well-being of the country in which they live. The present carries in its womb the hopes and fears common to every community in India, and we sha'l be failing in our duty not only as Indians but as Mussalmans also if we do not strive during our sojourn in England to convert our fears into hopes which we share with all our fellow countrymen. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale is also in England at the present moment, and we hope to secure his sympathy and co-operation.

This is the mission on which we are to-day setting out, as fully conscious of its necessity and beneficence as of the great responsibility of our position. But we are also full of hope and of confidence in the goodness of our cause and in the desire as well as the ability of the great British Nation to do us justice.

Time has been a dominating consideration with us, and our departure has perforce been almost precipitate. In fact, we had less than a week in which to make the arrangements for our journey and to reach Bombay, and under the circumstances it has not been possible for us to apprise our people of our intention. But nevertheless we are confident that our action will commend itself to them, and that their trust will go with us. We earnestly beg them to remember us in their daily prayers. God willing we shall return to them full of success as we leave them full of hope and confidence."

SUICIDE RATHER THAN WORK.

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On information received at Gampola on Thursday (August, 28th) evening a police sergeant went to Attabage estate to inquire into the death of a Tamil boy of sixteen years of age, who was left behind with his uncles when his parents went to India. It transpired that the deceased was obstinate and disobeyed the orders of his uncles, who wanted him to turn out for work instead of idling. After the departure of his uncles to work in the morning the boy, who resented the order to work, hanged himself in the line, where he was found suspended from the beam when his uncles returned. Mr. R. H. Whitehorn, the Police Magistrate of Gampola, held an inquest. A verdict of suicide by hanging was brought in.—"Ceylon Independent."

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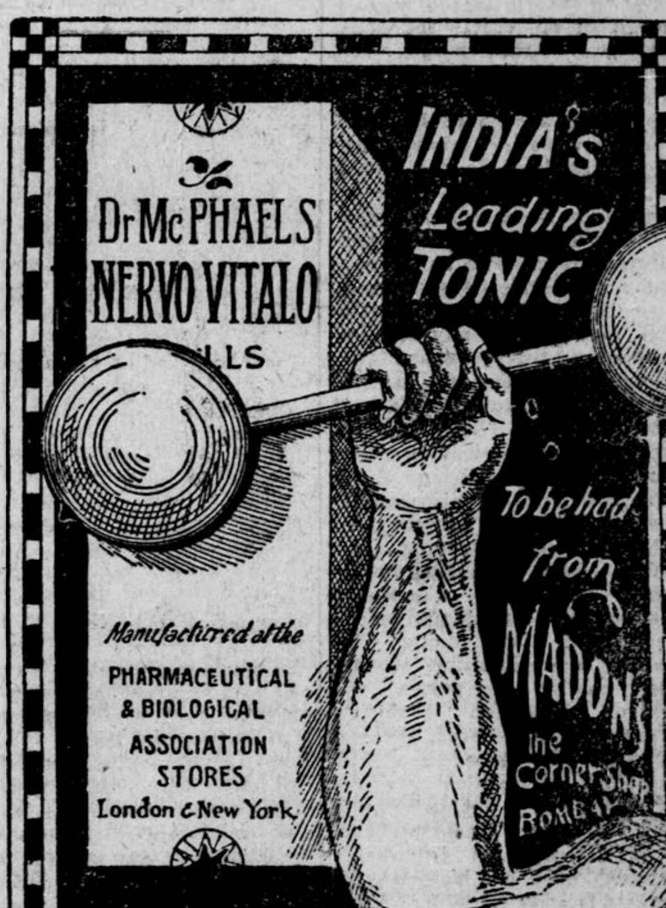

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VAIKOM MURDER TRIAL.

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WIFE'S ALLEGED "DISOBEDIENCE."

BUTLER'S NARRATIVE OF THE CRIME.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 5.

The following is a summary of the more important portion of the evidence already recorded in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case.

The first witness for the prosecution Krishnan, examined by the Sirkar Vakil, deposed that he was the deceased's butler. He joined service about the middle of May last. On the Sunday previous to the occurrence the deceased went out early in the morning to treat Parayil Tharagan's wife. He returned to his residence at about 10, and treated some patients there and in the evening about 3 he went out again and treated Tharagan's wife. When taking leave of Tharagan's wife, Stephen told her he would not see her next day as he wanted to take his wife to Trichur. Mrs. Stephens did not heed his wishes. She was frequently going up and down the staircase to her rooms and was disobedient to Stephens' orders not to do so. Tharagan's wife told him that he should not go away but sould send Mrs. Stephens with servants to Trichur. Stephens said he would settle the matter the next day and took leave about 6 in the evening. Stephens took a little whisky after dinner, and as usual went and laid himself in an easy chair reading the newspapers. At 10 he called the servants as usual and told them that he was going to sleep. He slept on the floor of the room downstairs where a bed was spread for him. There was another bed for Mrs. Stephens in the same room. The door between the rooms was half closed but the door between Stephens' bedroom and the corridor was left open. A light was placed in the verandah very near Stephens' bedroom. Some of the servants slept in the corridor and others in the dining room. All the doors leading outside from the house were bolted and the witness saw personally to it. At about 4-30 a.m., the witness heard the report of a gun and woke up. He called the chokra, Kelu. Both got up and saw smoke coming out of Mr. Stephens' bedroom. They immediately went towards the room. They saw Mrs. Stephens coming out of the room. She asked the witness to help her to sit down on a mat. She sat down and asked witness to open the door on the other side of the verandah.

NO GUN IN THE ROOM.

The witness opened the door and then Swyny entered. She then rose and with Swyny went out to the southern verandah where some consulation took place between the two and afterwards both the accused came back to the corridor and Swyny wrote a letter to the police station as follows:—"Please come over here urgently as something has happened which needs police attention immediately." Meanwhile the witness looked into the room where Stephens lay. He did not see any gun there but saw Stephens' head shattered to pieces. The witness accompanied by Pathros went to the police station and gave Swyny's letter. The inspector was not there. Mrs. Stephens did not raise any cry when she came out. She did not enter the room again till the witness went to the station, neither did Swyny. When the witness looked into the room, on his return, he saw a gun with thread attached to it. The gun belonged to Swyny who brought it when he came to Vaikom. Stephens was a good man. There was nothing unusual in his temper when he saw him in the day previous to the accident. Before Stephens went to bed on Sunday night he called the witness and told him to prepare breakfast early to enable him to go by the steam launch with his wife to Trichur. When the witness looked into the room Stephens was covered with a blanket.

The Taluk Magistrate of Vaikom who was the next witness stated that the unexploded cartridge contained a bullet and the gun powder used was ordinary country powder. The Inspector of Police tried if the trigger would fall by pulling at the thread but did not succeed. Swyny explained how the trigger could be worked by pulling the thread and it should be taken round the butt end of the gun. This was also tried but failed.

RIGHT TO RE-MARRY.

Father Joseph Nelluvell, another witness, deposed that once when he visited Stephens' house, Swyny asked him whether a married person could re-marry while the first partner was alive. The witness replied it was unlawful. Stephens who was present said that it was bigamy. Cross-examined by the vakil for the first accused the witness said that Swyny also asked whether the Church could compel a betrothed couple to marry even if they did not wish to marry after the betrothal. The witness said they could but seven years ago they could not.

The deceased's chokra deposed that after the butler left for the police station Mrs. Stephens asked him to remove her bed from the room. Immediately after he was sent to Kootiparambil house where he went with Swyny's boatman. The gun was cleaned on Sunday and taken to the western room and placed inside the gunbox. The witness saw Swyny closing and locking it in the gunbox. The boatman was engaged five days previously by Swyny who told him that he would start on Monday. The witness had been Stephens' servant for the past two years. While at Trivandrum Stephens was not keeping good health and was taking morning walks from 7 to 10 daily. On those occasions Swyny used to visit the house. The witness had seen Swyny and Mrs. Stephens together. Returning from Kootiparambil the witness saw a bullet on his mat which was pointed out to Swyny who told him not to touch it. When the police came the bullet was missing. The witness told the police that he saw the bullet.

The next witness Iyappan the boatman stated that he was engaged by Swyny five days previous to the occurrence but Swyny postponed going from day to day. After the occurrence the witness did not take him.

A clerk in the Police, inspector's office stated that when Mrs. Stephens was brought to Vaikom station after the arrest, Swyny said to her, "Have you finished your dinner, dear?" She said "Yes" and wept. Swyny said: "Be calm, stick to your first statement." The witness told them they had no business to talk. The witness reported the fact when the Inspector came.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondents, J. Mackwan and M. P. K. seemed very much concerned recently as to the qualifications of Medical men consulting at the "Leading Chemists," establishments in the Fort. Both of these correspondents appear to have rushed into print without troubling about the correctness or otherwise of their allegations. Had they adhered to what evidently was their original intention, of criticising the effectiveness or otherwise of the recent Medical Act, no more would have been said about them. On the contrary they would have received the support of the "Profession,"; but when they take it upon themselves to level such scurrilous attacks though the medium of the public Press against our "Leading Chemists," it is high time they were taken to task. They as it were allege that our leading chemists are in league with "quacks" and plucked medical students, and by permitting them to attend their Consulting Rooms, and displaying their boards outside their doors, not only aid and abet quacks, but themselves perpetrate a wilful and deliberate fraud on the public.

Now Sir to my knowledge only one of those firms with whom I am acquainted in the Fort, and who can be included in the category of "Leading Chemists," has medical men attending for consulation and the two medical men who attend this establishment are both registered, according to the law, and if your correspondents had only taken the trouble to make proper inquiries, they would have found this to be the case.

Your correspondents would really have earned the grattitude of the public had they exposed the doings of some of the so-called "Chemists" with whom Bombay is teeming. What we really want is some sort of legislation to put a stop to any and every compounder of questionable repute, or any plucked Goanese clerk from opening a dispensary and styling himself as "Chemist and Druggist or Dr. So-and-so. It is this class of persons who is a standing meance to the public at large. It is he who either make the ignorant public believe that they are themselves "Doctors," or catch hold of some plucked student and induce him to pose as a qualified medical man. It is they who frequent the back bazaars for the cheapest of the cheap drugs obtainable, attend auction sales for old and cheap stock, *and above all it is they who will not if they can held to prepare a medicine as prescribed by a doctor*, should the ingredients be somewhat expensive, and who will invariably try and induce every customer to try some of their "quack nostrums" i.e. "tooth powder," "Corn Cure" "Female Pills," Cough Balsams" etc.

I am in a position personally to prove two or three specific instances in which persons of this sort owning "Chemist Shops" (?) have tried to make people believe that they themselves are qualified medical men. One man particularly in my presence showed a friend of mine an old and discolored framed parchment which he said was his M. D. diploma of the Edinburgh University, and this same person actually had the audacity to go further on one occasion and sign a death certificate. I know that the only University our friend saw, was situated behind the dispensing counter of one of our leading chemists.

Taking all points into consideration the public would be well advised to patronise only those Chemists who they know have a reputation to lose. They may have to pay about 5 per cent. or even 10 per cent. more but in the long run they will find it cheaper than paying "Undertakers' Bills."

The public can rest assured that our "Leading Chemists" will not permit "Quacks" to attend their Consulting Rooms, but to make doubly sure I would advise them to ask the Medical Consultant to show them his certificate of Registration, as required under the "Act." Every doctor will gladly do so, but "quacks" will naturally make all sorts of excuses.

Yours &c.,

Leagally Qualified Practitioner.

NERVOUS IMPULSE IN PLANTS.

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DR. BOSE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

INTERESTING CALCUTTA LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, and before a distinguished audience, Prof. J. C. Bose delivered an address on his discovery of the nervous impulse in *Mimosa*. Scientific views on the life activities of plants have undergone a profound change since the acceptance and publication of Dr. Bose's new result by the Royal Society. The success of these investigations, by which the invisible internal excitation of the plant stands revealed, is to a great extent due to the invention of instruments of great scope and precision. They not only demonstrate the existence of nervous impulse in plants but record automatically its speed. In the course of his lecture Prof. Bose said:—

Few things appear to stand out in such a striking contrast as the life processes in the animal and in the plant. Scientific inquirers have, indeed, been struck by the glaring differences between the two. Animals respond to a shock by movement, whereas, most plants maintain under a succession of blows an attitude of passivity. Certain tissues of the animal go on beating incessantly without any apparent cause; this spontaneous activity undergoes a very characteristic modification under the specific actions of different drugs. No corresponding phenomena had been suspected in the plant. Animal tissues give electric signs of irritation; ordinary plants, according to the leading electrophysiologist, show no such sign of excitement. In the animal, again, there is an evolution of the nervous system, by which the organism is put into intimate communication with its different parts and with the environment. In the vegetable organism, on the other hand, all authorities have been unanimous in declaring, that there is no such thing as nervous impulse even in a plant admittedly so sensitive as Mimosa pudica.

Suppose now that the seemingly impossible had happened, and that it was proved that the life reactions of the plant, far from being different, are in reality identical with those of the animal; that would undoubtedly constitute a scientific generalisation of high inmportance. It would then follow that the complex mechanism of the animal machine that baffled us so long, need not remain inscrutable for all time, for the intricate problems of animal physiology would then naturally find their solution in the study of corresponding problems under the simpler conditions of vegetable life.

ALL PLANTS ARE SENSITIVE.

The lecturer stated that in his previous works and in his "Researches on Irritability of Plants" recently published by Messrs. Longmans, he had shown that all plants are sensitive, that in certain plants there are tissues which beat spontaneously like the heart-beats of the animal; that these throbbings are affected by drugs in the same manner as the pulsations of the animal heart. As regards the electric response, the lecturer had in the year 1901 demonstrated, in his Friday Evening Discourses before the Royal Institution, the identical nature of reactions in the plant and in the animal. These remained only the question of the nervous impulse in plants, the discovery of which was announced by the lecturer ten years ago. It took, however, all these years for his conclusions to find full acceptance by publication in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

A stimulus at one point in the sensitive plant Mimosa is transmitted to a distance where excitation is evidenced by the responsive fall of the lead, yet the propogated impulse has been regarded as of a hydro-mechanical and not of a nervous character. It is supposed that the application of mechanical stimulus quenches the turgid tissue, in consequence of which the water forced out delivers a mechanical blow to the contractile organ of the plant. The nervous impulse can be distinguished from the hydro-meachanical disturbance by various physiological tests. Warmth enhances and cold depresses or arrests the nervous impulse. Various anaesthetics and drugs arrest the excitatory impulse paralysing the nerve. An electric current equitably employed may cause a temporary block to the passage of nervous impulse. While these agencies will profoundly affect the nervous impulse, they would be without influence on the mechanical movement of fluid in a tube. If physiological changes affect the rate of conduction then the impulse must be of a nervous character; absence of such effect on the other hand shows the mechanical character of the impulse. Of the various physiological tests, the eminent German professor Proffer employed only one, anmely, that of the narotic drug; he found that chloroform applied on the surface of the stem of Mimosa failed to arrest the impulse. This result at first sight appears most convincing and has been universally accepted as a disproof of the existence of nervous impulse in plants. It was, however, shown by the lecturer how under the particular conditions of the experiment the conducting tissue in the interior of the plant would not have been affected by the external application of the narcotic, the task being, in fact, as difficult as narestising a nerve-trunk lying between muscles by the application of chloroform on the skin outside.

Prof. Bose went on to explain that he undertook investigation on the subject by employing twelve different methods, which are quite independent of each other, but all supporting the same conclusion. The research ultimately resolved into the accurate measurement of the speed with which an impulse in the plant was transmitted, and the variation of that speed under different physiological conditions. Sense-limitation on the part of the observer introduced serious errors. It was, therefore, necessary to invest a special device by which the plant itself should be compelled to write down the propgated speed of its own excitation. Numerous difficulties had to be overcome before the lecturer succeeded in perfecting his Resonant Recorder, which gave an automatic record of the velocity of transmission.

THE RESONANT RECORDER.

The principle of this instrument, depending on sympathetic resonance, was illustrated by some striking experiments. An artificial ear, tuned to resonants to a definite musical note, was shown is operation; the drum of this ear was formed of a thin soap film, which reflected light and thus projected on the screen characteristic patterns of colour. The artificial ear remained deaf to various cries, but as soon as the particular note, to which it had been tuned, was sounded at a distance, the film was thrown into commotion. The colour pattern, hitherto quiescent, was converted into a moving whirlpool of georgeous colours of peacock green and molten gold. In the lecturer's Resonant Recorder the writing pen is tuned, and on sounding a reed, the writing pen vibrates in sympathy. The pen is attached to a lever and the latter to the plant. By a special device an instantaneous shock is given to the plant, the recording pen begins to mark time, and a sudden twitch in the record shows the arrival of excitation from the distant point of stimulation. The script thus obtained gives the speed of impulse in the plant. The extraordinary delicacy of the instrument is such that it is possible to record and measure time-intervals as short as the thousandth part of the duration of a heart-beat.

The instrument has been the means of discovering various characteritics of the plant hitherto unknown. How long, for example, does it take the plant to perceive a blow and give an answering signal? The record showed that this latent period in Mimosa is six one-hundredth parts of a second, not very different from the latent period of the muscle of a frog. A curious thing is that while a stoutish plant gives an answer in a leisurely manner, that given by a thin one is almost hysterical in its abruptness. The perception period of the plant becomes very sluggish under fatigue; when excessively tired or bored it loses for the time being all power of perception, and in this condition the plant required at least half an hour's absolute rest to regain its equanimity. It is no wonder, that the rest-cure has become a prominent feature of the time, when frequent attendance at meetings and listening to long speeches leave the victim in a condition akin to the dazed Mimosa.

Th same apparatus not only measures the velocity of impulse in plants but its variations under changed conditions. One significant result that came out was that while a plant carefully protected under glass from outside blows, looked sleek and flourishing, yet as a complete and perfect organism it proved to be a failure. Its nervous system was found atropied or paralysed. But when a succession of blows were rained on this effete and bloated specimen, the internal condition of the plant improved. It became more alert and responsive, and was able to send out excitatory impulses with enhancing speed. The effect of temperature on the nervous activity of Mimosa is equally remarkable. With a rise of temperature of only ten degrees the speed of impulse in the plant was found doubled; cooling, on the other hand, depressed and finally arrested the impulse. These two experiments on the effect of temperature are quite conclusive in demonstrating the excitatory or nervous character of the impulse in Mimosa.

As an after-effect of the application of intense cold, the conducting power remains persistently arrested for over an hour. The lecturer was, however, able to cure this condition of paralysis quickly, by the application of a measured and moderate dose of tetanising electric shocks. The application of too strong an intensity is, however, very detrimental. A poisonous solution of copper sulphate was found to paralyse the conducting power in the course of twenty minutes. The time-limit fell to as low as five minutes in the case of the more virulent cyanide solution.

THE PLANT AS A WHOLE.

The lecturer concluded:—The plant has thus been made to exhibit many of the activities which we have been accustomed to associate only with animal life. In the one case as in the other, the tremor of excitation is transmitted with a definite and measured speed from point to point along definite fibrelike channels of conduction which answer the purpose of nerves. We have now in our mind's eye the whole organisation of the moving, feeling and responding plant, a complex unity and not a congeries of unrelated parts. The carriers which separated kindred phenomena are thus thrown down and the animal [illegible] the plant are seen to be a multiform unity in a single ocean of being.

KARACHI DIVORCE.

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RICHARDSON V. RICHARDSON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Mr. W. H. Haywood, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, has granted a decree for the dissolution of marriage between Mr. G. C. F. Richardson and Maude Eleanor Richardson.

The evidence in the above proceeding showed that the petitioner was married to the respondent at Karachi in 1896, and that three children were born of the marriage. The petitioner and respondent were living in a bungalow near the Killarney Hotel, used to receive visits from the co-respondent, a contractor, who was living with his wife and daughter in the Artillery lines. In January 1910, the respondent had a quarrel with the co-respondent's wife over the visits of co-respondent, and the wife and daughter thereafter left the co-respondent. In July 1911, petitioner and respondent went to live with the co-respondent in his bungalow in the Artillery lines. In November 1912 the respondent took her two elder children home to England, and returned in April 1913 with the youngest to the bungalow in the Artillery lines. The petitioner then had his suspicions aroused by the attentions paid by respondent to co-respondent and disagreements and quarrels ensued. On the 15th June 1913, the respondent wrote a letter suggesting divorce, and alluded to her relations with the co-respondent, the petitioner left the house the next day; and on the 26th June 1913 received another letter from the respondent suggesting that either he or she should take divorce proceedings, and admit infidelity. The petitioner replied on the 30th June 1913 repudiating the suggestion of infidelity on his part, and stating that careful consideration was necessary before taking divorce proceedings. The respondent on the 1st July 1913 sent two letters, one asserting her determination to leave the petitioner, and the other expressly admitting adultery with a view to divorce proceedings. The only other letter produced in evidence was one of the 7th July 1913 from the petitioner to the respondent referring to the unfortunate relations between them, but declaring notwithstanding that he bore no ill-will to the respondent.

In his judgment recently delivered (4th) Mr. Hayward I.C.S., observes:—No doubt it was an unwise step for the petitioner to take the respondent in July 1911 to the bungalow of the co-respondent, but it did not, in my opinion, amount to connivance or wilful neglect conducing to adultery as explained in the decided cases. Nor was it unnatural for him to leave the bungalow after the receipt of the respondent's letter of the 15th June 1913 referring to her relations with the co-respondent. Nor, in my opinion is there evidence of collusion between the petitioner and either of the other parties. His letters indicate the contrary, though no doubt the respondent's letters show her anxiety for a divorce with a view to future undisturbed relations with the co-respondent. There is, therefore, no bar to a decree dissolving the marriage under Sections 12 to 14 of the Indian Divorce Act 1869. The marriage between the petitioner and respondent is accordingly declared dissolved subject to the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Divorce Act 1869 and confirmation of the High Court of Bombay. No order is sought as to the costs."

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HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

LANCE-CORPORAL DAWSON ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. R. C. DAWSON.

Further hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust as servant in respect of a British postal order of 13s. 4d. and forgery preferred against Lance-Corporal Richard Charles Dawson was resumed on Saturday before His Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the Crown and Mr. Barrow defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that Mr. Nicholson, who appeared for the Crown, had with great candour admitted that his case was in one instance not successful, but he had urged various considerations in favour of the prosecution. The jury had to remember that that was a case of very great importance to the accused, who was a young man and had a future before him.

The routine followed in the orderly room showed that the postal order in question had passed through various stages before it came into the hands of the accused. It was possible that other hands, than that of the accused, misused the postal order. As to the question of the writing of the name of Cross on the postal order, His Lordship said that all the witnesses including Captain Collins, who were familiar with the handwriting of the accused, for a long time, would not commit themselves to a positive statement, that the writing was that of the accused, all that they had deposed was that the writing was similar to that of the accused. There was also no proof that it was the accused who had cashed the postal order. A witness called from the Post Office had positively refused to identify the accused as the person who had cashed the postal order.

The jury without returning returned a verdict of not guilty on both the charges.

His Lordship observed that it was an exceedingly proper verdict, and acquitted and discharged Lance-Corporal Dawson.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. MURUTI RAMJI.

Muruti Ramji (42), who was committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera on a charge of theft was placed before a common jury.

Mr. Wacha appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Wacha, putting his case before the jury said that on 28th June last one Morarji, Dosa (13), a Hindu lad, was going to the Mugaldas Market to make a money payment on behalf of his master. He had two currency notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 5 in silver in the upper pocket of his waistcoat. He was tempted to buy some parched gram and while he was purchasing it from a hawker, the accused came up there, put his hand in his pocket and took out the bundle. The boy at once raised an alarm and the accused was arrested.

After some evidence was recorded the accused in his statement said that he was innocent. The money was taken out by the policeman who afterwards told the complainant to name him (the accused) as the thief.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

The prisoner admitted several previous convictions.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said that during the seventeen years from 1892 to 1909 he had been in jail for 13 years. There were more than a dozen convictions of theft against him. On two differents occasions he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He had been a habitual thief and His Lordship could not sentence him to a less term of imprisonment than that of five years.

EMPEROR v. ABDUL ESMAIL.

Abdul Ismail alias Eboo Malang alias Huboo Malang alias Ebrahim Karim (35) who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on a charge of theft, was placed before a common jury.

Mr. Barrow appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Barrow, putting his case before the jury, said that when on 12th July last one Balwant Laximan, a shopkeeper, his brother and a servant were sleeping on the verandah of his shop in Hanuman Lane the accused came and snatched away the dhotie which covered up Balwant. He was detected in his act by Balwant's brother who arrested him.

The accused said he was innocent.

After the accused was unanimously found guilty by the jury he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship addressing the accused said that between 1903 and 1911 almost the whole of his time he had been in jail. In 1911 he was sentenced for two years and not long after his return from jail he committed this offence.

WIDOW'S CHILD.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. GANOO AND ANOTHER.

The next case taken up by His Lordship was against Parvatibai (27), Ganoo Kashiba (32) and Kondiba Rama (35) who were committed to the Sessions by Mr. C. H. Setalvad on charges of murder and of attempting to secretly dispose of the dead body of a baby and abetment thereof.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangmann, Advocate-General, with Mr. R. G. Munsiff, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute the accused who were defended by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar.

At the outset the Advocate-General said that he did not wish to proceed against Parvatibai, the mother of the dead child as he thought that there was no evidence of murder against her. The woman just after she gave birth must have been in a delicate condition and she could not have taken any part in the murder. His Lordship discharged Parvatibai, the discharge amounting to an acquittal.

The Advocate-General said that the charge as amended by the prosecution would be that of murder and of concealing the birth of a child against Ganoo, and of concealing the birth of a child only against Kondiba under Section 318, read with Section 114 of the I. P. C.

The following special jury was empanelled: Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Robert Spiers, Mr. Jayasukhlal Krishnalal Mehta, Mr. A. A. McGill, Mr. H. T Gorrie, Mr. R. K. Gillard, Mr. K. Knowles, Mr. Rustum K. Allbless and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit.

Mr. Rangnekar said that the joint trial of both the charges would be prejudicial to the first accused who was also charged of murder.

On the Advocate-General replying that the evidence on both the charges was the same His Lordship proceeded with the trial.

Mr. Strangmann, putting his case before the jury, said that Parvatibai, a widow, who was in keeping of Ganoo Kashiba and who lived with him at 5th Kamatipur lane, was noticed pregnant some time before 20th July last on which day she gave birth to a female child. The second accused Kondiba had been a friend and neighbour of Ganoo. Both these men were seen alighting on the night of 20th July from the last local train at Andheri. The first accused had a bundle in his hand. On being asked by the police from where they came, the first accused replied that they came from Grant Road. On being asked what the bundle contained, the first accused replied that it contained bread and other eatables. The police got suspicious and opened the bundle. The first accused thereupon began to run away but was seized. The police found in it the body of a newly born female child wrapped up in a piece of gunny cloth with a cocoanut string tied round the neck. The body was examined and it was found that the child was born alive and its head and neck were broken. There was no direct evidence as to who murdered the child. But from the evidence about the concealment, he would ask them to infer that the first accused must have killed the child. Parvatibai must have been in too delicate a condition just after child-birth to dispose of the child and the first accused who was probably the father of the child must have committed the crime, because the mother was in his keeping and was a widow. The second accused had been a friend of the first accused, and when he accompanied the first accused to Andheri he must have known on what mission they were going.

After the evidence was recorded, the Advocate-General said that in view of the medical evidence recorded he withdrew the charge of murder against the first accused.

His Lordship discharged Ganoo Kashiba on that charge, the discharge being tantamount to an acquittal.

When the Court rose for Monday Mr. Rangnekar was rasing a point of law that this was not a fit case to go to the jury on the evidence produced by the prosecution.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LAND FOR OVERHEAD RAILWAY,

COLLECTOR'S AWARD CONFIRMED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re GOVERNMENT AND ORS.

Reference No. 1 of 1913, in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894. Cause in the matter of (1) The Government, (2) Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and others, the trustees of the settlement of the Hon'ble Byramji Jeejeebhoy, (3) The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, (4) The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

This is a reference to the High Court by the Collector of Bombay, made at the request of the B. E. S. and T. Company, the then occupiers of the land, who object to the award of the Collector on the grounds:—

(1) That the amount of compensation awarded for the land acquired does not represent the market value thereof;

(2) That, in arriving at the amount awarded, the value of the buildings upon the said land has been depreciated and not fully valued;

(3) That the appointment of the amount of compensation money awarded is incorrect and the share allotted to the B. E. S. and T. Co., is insufficient.

The land in question is situated at Wari Bunder Road and was acquired by the Government on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway for the proposed overhead Railway line connecting the Harbour Branch Railway.

The land belongs to the Trustees of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement and formed part of the area of 12,471 square yards demised to the Bombay Port Trust under an Indenture of Lease dated 10th May 1886 for 999 years at the yearly rental of Rs. 8,400.

In June 1905, the Port Trustees leased to the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., the two pieces of land demised to them by the Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, together with other land vested in them, altogether admeasuring 16809 square yards, for the term of 50 years at the monthly rent, for the first 20 years of Rs. 875-7-6, and, for the remaining 30 years, of Rs. 1,400-2-0, with option to renew at such rent as the Port Trustees might then think fit to reserve.

In December 1905, the said Brush Company assigned to the B. E. S. and T. Company all the premises demised to them by the Port Trustees.

LAND ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government acquired 10,891 square yards, forming part of the 16,809 square yards and consisting of 8,953 square yards belonging to the Byramji Jeeejeebhoy trustees and 1,938 square yards belonging to the Port Trustees.

The trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust settlement used to realise from the Port Trust every year the sum of Rs. 8,620-11-6 for rent, income-tax, and ground-rent payable toGovernment Thus, for 8953 and odd square yards, they would get Rs. 6,188-15-3.

The Trustees of the Settlement claimed that the said income must be capitalised at 28½ years' purchase, in order to bring in a corresponding income, if the amount so capitalized was invested in 3½ per cent. Government Securities.

COLLECTOR'S PROPOSAL.

The Collector, acting on the alternative proposed by the representative of the Port Trust that Port Trust Bonds should be purchased, estimated that Rs. 1,60,910-62 (dokdas) would be necessary to realise the income of Rs. 61,88,0.87 taking 104 as the price of 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds. That amount, therefore, he awarded to the Trustees of the Settlement for their interest in the area under acquisition. As regards the compensation of 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition, he awarded a further sum of Rs. 24,136, making a total of Rs. 1,85,047. It had been argued that the Trustees of the Settlement were not entitled to share in the 15 per cent. compensation, since they would continue to draw an income equal to that derived from the land. But the Collector was of opinion that the interest of the Trustees of the Settlement in the land was a benefit arising out of the land and that, therefore, they were entitled to the additional 15 per cent.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Weldon appeared for the Government and the Port Trust.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Campbell appeared for the Bombay Electrict Supply Co.

Mr. J. Vakil and Mr. Mulla appeared for the trustees of the Byramji Jeejibhoy charities.

His Lordship, after the hearing of the evidence, confirmed the award of the Collector as to the amount awarded. But, as regards the appointment of the amount between various claimants, his Lordship adjourned the matter in order that further expert evidence may be called.

Attorneys for the Government, E. F. Nicholson.

Attorneys for the claimants: Little and Co., Craigie, Blunt and Caroe; Payne and Co.

DISPUTE OVER CONSENT DECREE.

SOLICITORS ORDERED TO RETURN ORNAMENTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GORDHANDAS HARIDAS WALJI AND ANR. v. GOPALJI BHIKHARIDAS.

This was a garnishie notice on Messrs. Kanga and Sayani to deliver up certain ornaments in their possession attached by the first defendant. sion attached by the first defendant.

Mr. Desai appeared for the first defendant in support of the notice of motion, and Mr. Talyarkhan for Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, attorneys for the second plaintiff (Ratanbai) to show cause against.

The suit was filed by the plaintiffs who were the son and widow of Haridas Walji for a declaration that they as the only heirs of Haridas Walji were entitled to his estate. As Ratanbai was admittedly the mistress of Haridas and the son by her an illegitimate son, the defendant Gopalji, the brother of the legitimate widow (Kesserbai) of Haridas, claimed the property.

The property consisted of cash, ornaments and a confectionery shop. Under the consent decree taken in the above-mentioned suit, the cash was divided among the parties in certain proportions. The plaintiff was to have a quarter share in the shop and the defendant three-quarters. The dispute centred round the ornaments. As to them it was provided by the consent decree as follows:—The ornaments deposited in the Bank of Bombay to be withdrawn and handed over to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani on behalf of the 2nd plaintiff (Ratanbai).

THE PEARL ORNAMETS.

The pearl ornaments to be returned by Ratanbai for herself as her "stridhan." Ratanbai to give 125 tolas of gold to the first defendant; and "out of the ornaments deposited in the Bank of Bombay," or their sale-proceeds, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani were to be paid their attorneys and client costs of the suit in which the consent-decree was taken. The surplus to be deposited with the Accountant-General for the benefit of the first defendant.

Now, the ornaments did not realise the value set upon them. The diamonds in some ornaments turned out to be paste diamonds. The gold ornaments were not sufficient to pay the 125 tolas to the first defendant. He, therefore, claimed that the pearl ornaments should be sold to pay him off. Against this, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani contended that they being in possession, were entitled to a lien on the pearl ornaments for their attorney and client costs incurred on behalf of Ratanbai.

"MERELY A CONDUIT PIPE."

Mr. Desai argued that Messrs. Kanga and Sayani were to serve merely as a conduit-pipe to hand over the ornaments to Ratanbai. Under the terms of the decree, all the ornaments were liable to be sold to enable Ratanbai to pay the 125 tolas to the 1st defendant.

Messrs. Kanga and Sayani had no lien on the ornaments, because (1) they came into possession by order of the Court merely for a specific purpose, namely, to hand over the ornaments to Ratanbai; (2) they cannot have a larger right than their client Ratanbai whose claim to the ornaments was burdened with a payment to the 1st defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan characterised the motion as most oppressive and contended that this was not borne out by the construction of the decree, which contemplated the setting aside of the pearl ornaments first for Ratanbai as her "stridhan," and then out of the rest payment to the 1st defendant. Ratanbai was not under any personal liability to pay a farthing of the costs. The payment of costs was a matter between Ratanbai and her attorneys. That did not entitle the 1st defendant to lay a claim to the ornaments.

His Lordship was of opinion that the terms of the decree were clear and the words, "out of the ornaments deposited in the Bank of Bombay," included all the ornaments so deposited inclusive of the pearl ornaments.

Notice of motion was, therefore. made absolute with all costs against Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Solicitors for 1st defendant:

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Kanga and Sayani.

CUSTOM OF THE KINGDOM.

A QUESTION OF PORTUGUESE LAW

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RUDOLPH DE SOUZA v. AUGUSTINO DE SOUZA AND ORS.

The plaintiff in this suit is the son of one Lius Manoel de Souza; the first and second defendants are the plaintiff's brother and sister respectively, while the third defendant is the husband of the second defendant. The plaint states that Lius Manoel, the plaintiff's father and Granetina Baptista, plaintiff's mother were both Portuguese inhabitants of Goa and were married in Goa in February 1875. The plaintiff says that no Ante-nuptial Contract having been made, Lius and Gravetina, according to Portuguese Law, became each entitled to a half-share in all the property which had been and was thereafter owned by either of them and the property of each of them, according to that law, necessarily devolved on their children in equal shares, subject to a right to each to dispose of by will one-third only of his or her half share. Both Gravetina and Lius died in 1912 and they left property consisting of houses at Bombay and Goa, jewellery, and three deposits with the National Bank of India aggregating Rs. 4,310, the first one having been made by the deceased in the first defendant's name and the other two having been made in the joint names of the deceased and the first defendant. The plaintiff says that these deposits belong to the estate of Lius and Granetina and the 1st defendant has no right in them. Lius is alleged by the first defendant to have left a will, by which he purports to dispose of all his property. The plaintiff says that even if it be proved to be the will of Lius it is invalid to dispose of anything more than a one-sixth share of the property. The plaintiff says that he and the first and second defendants are as the children of Lius and Gravetina entitled to share equally in the property; but the second defendant must according to Portuguese Law bring the dowry of Rs. 5,000 which she received on her marriage into hotch-pot before she can take her share in the property. The plaintiff, therefore, prays, for administration of the Estate, for an ascertainment of the shares of the plaintiff and the first; and second defendants for an account from the first defendant of his management of the Estate and for declarations that the deposits belong to the Estate of Luis and Gravetina and that Luis' will is inoperative to dispose of a more than a sixth of the property.

The first defendant says that both Luis and Gravetina were British subjects and were domiciled in British India and that the Portuguese Law can not apply to immoveable property in British India or to moveable property, wherever situate, if the owner was at his death or when he made his will domiciled in British India. Luis settled in Brttish India when he was a boy and accepted service with the British Government, without permission from the Portuguese Government. The defendant says that the Portuguese Law can not apply to persons who have lost their status as Portuguese Citizens and particularly to persons who accept public service under a foreign Government without permission of the Portuguese Government. The defendant denies that Luis and Gravetina became, on marriage, each entitled to a half-share in the property and could dispose of by will only one-sixth according to Portuguese Law. He says that the will of Luis is operative and he further says that the three deposits with the National Bank are his property.

The second and third defendants in their written statement support the plaintiff and say that Luis and Gravetina were married under the express provision of what is known in Portuguese Law as the "Custom of the Kingdom," which implies a contract between them to hold all their property as tenants in common. As to the dowry the second defendant says that the amount was Rs. 2750 and not Rs. 5,000 and she is not bound to bring it into hotch-pot as the plaintiff claims.

Mr. Jardine with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Baptista appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhoy with Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the second and third defendants.

Evidence in the suit was being recorded when the Court rose.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Soonderdas and Co., Motichand and Devidas.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

53-12936-11—Shroff D & D. (for a pauper) Bai Poorbai widow v. Bai Moorbai widow. Madh K & C. For passing a Decree.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick. M. R. and Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji v. Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

102-12—Man J. H. & Co. JanMahomed Abdulla Datu & anr. v. Dattio Jaffer & ors. Mirza M. & M. Nadirsha & Co.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comrs. Report Part Heard.

461-10—Jam R & D. Ramlal Himatlal v. Gopal Nagardas, Nadirshaw & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick M. R. and Co.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Sham M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash and P.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dikshit and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javerbai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co. Patell and Vz.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

12-13—Raghavaya N and Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co. Edg. G. W. Co.,

58-13—Khand. L. and M. Ranchordas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar and anr. Judah and S. Nadorshaw and D. Sabnis and G.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v. Bboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulbhai & Co., a firm, Captain & C.

1120-12—Patell & E. Ty The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

911-12—Tyabji D. & Co. Balkrishna Keroba Mantri v. Keroba Janardhan Mantri & ors. Man: J. & H. &Co. Tyabji D. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

Short Cause.

675-13—Crawford B. & Co. The Colaba Land & Mills Co. Ltd. v. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker & ors. Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

563-13—Little & Co. Narrondas Canji v. Dewji Khetsay Jetha & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fardoonji v. Nawab Kambha Jung & ors. Bick M. R. & Co. Dayal F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassam Alli Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr. Payne & Co.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1932-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smethai B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M& H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Petamber Akheram Jamsedji R. & D.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed Hassanalli and ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai and ors. Shamrao M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

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MARRIAGE AS A 'LIFE, PRESERVER."

◆

DEATH-RATE LOWER AMONG MARRIED THAN SINGLE.

Are you anxious, asks the "Literary Digest," to prolong your life? Then get married. Married men live longer [illegible]han bachelors, and, to a lesser degree, [illegible]arried women are longer lived than [illegible]nsters. Whatever the reason, the [illegible] seems to be established beyond [illegible] by statistics collected in 1909 by [illegible]ate authorities of New York and [illegible] by the United States census[illegible], says the "Manchester Guar[illegible]." Earlier statistics have not been [illegible] much value because the age-groups [illegible]overed so many years that no conclusion could be drawn. The figures obtained in 1909-10 have been studied carefully by Willcox, of Cornell University, and his conclusions have been published as a bulletin of the New York Board of Health.

In the "Journal of the American Medical Association" we read:—"The most obvious fact indicated by the figures is that the death-rate for married men is much lower than for single men at each age-group from 20 to 30 plus except the highest, and even there it is about the same. From 20 to 30 the death-rate among single men it is 6.6. From 30 to 40 the death-rate among the married men is slightly under 6, while among single men it is nearly 13. From 40 to 50 there is an even greater difference. The death-rate among married men is 9.5, whereas among single men it is 19.5. From 50 to 60 there is less divergence in the death-rates, but there is a difference in favour of the married of nearly 11 deaths per year per thousand. Even from 60 to 70 the death-rate of married men is less than 32, while that of the single men is 51.

"SUPERVISED FOR HIS OWN FOOD."

"Undoubtedly the lower death-rate among married men is partly due to the fact that as a rule those who are in good health are readier to marry, while those with more delicate health, especially if suffering from any definite ailment, are not willing to assume the burden and responsibility of a family. Another factor quite as surely is that married men live much more regular lives as a rule, and consequently avoid many of the dangers of irregular living. Besides feeling their responsibility to others, they do not take such risks of life or illness, and, as a rule avoid venturesome expeditions and dangerous occupations. Jacques Bertillon, the French expert on occupational mortality, has found that low death-rates occur particularly in occupations in which the workman is under more or less supervision as regards not only health but also habits of life and in which he is surrounded by influences tending to prevent dissipation and conducive to regular hours and habits of life. Bank clerks and fiduciary employees who feel their responsibilities are types of this. Bertillon attributes much the same influence to marriage and family life. The married man is supervised for his own good, and having added incentives to self-restraint and to the care of his health, he has a lower mortality than the bachelor.

"This view would seem to be corroborated by the statistics as to the mortality among married men' who have lost their wives either by death or divorce. The death-rate among these 'unmarried men' is considerably higher than that of husbands of the same age, and even as a rule it is higer than that of the bachelors of the same age. The death-rate, for instance, of widowers and divorced men between 20 and 30 is nearly double that of single men. From 30 to 40 it is only as 14.1 to 12.9, while from 40 to 50 the mortality of divorced and widowers is slightly less than that of single men of the same age. From 50 to 60, however, it is slightly higher once more. At all these ages the mortality-rate among widowers and the divorced is at least nearly and sometimes double that of married men of the same age. 'If husbands lose their wives, then,' concludes the expert of the New York State Department of Health, 'they lose much of the chance of longevity which marriage secured them; and in general the younger they are the more they lose.'"

THE CASE OF THE WOMEN.

Among women the differences in the death-rates between married and single are not so striking. Indeed, from 20 to 30 years of age married women have a higher death-rate than single women, in the proportion of about 5 to 4. This is probably due partly to the influence of child-bearing at this period, but also to the fact that from 20 to 30 the married women have a much higher average age than the single women—that is, every year beyond 20 increases the liability to marriage, but also increases the normal death-rate. The single women are largely grouped from 20 to 25 at this time, and the married-women from 25 to 30, so that in this decade we are not really comparing persons of the same age. To quote further:—

"From 30 to 40 the death-rate among the married is lower than among the single, and so on for every period up to 80. Marriage adds distinctly to a woman's expectancy of life, though n· nearly so much as it adds to that of her husband. The state of health among women after the dissolution of marriage by death or divorce is not so unfavourably affected as among men. The mortality of widows and divorced women is higher, as a rule, than that of wives to a noteworthy degree, and higher also than that of spinsters, though the difference is not nearly so marked as among unmarried, married, widowed, and divorced men. From the point of view of mortality, marriage is of much less benefit to women than to men, though for the sake of long life it is sufficient to be well worth considering."

TALKING PHOTOS.

◆

SOUNDS; PRODUCED BY LIGHT.

REPORT OF SPEECH BY PRESSING. BUTTON.

The gramophone, the phonograph, and the electrophone have now been in use for some years. The two former reproduce sounds by means of records which have been previously prepared. The latter transmits sounds over long distances, so that we can sit at home and listen to sermons or speeches or plays over the telephone wires.

Now a promise is held out to us of an invention which will, if it does what its inventor claims for it, leave both the phonograph and the gramophone far behind. Mr. T. H. Williams, an electrical engineer, writes the "Daily Chronicle," claims to have invented an improved method of recording and transmitting sounds which will enable individuals or audiences to hear reproductions of sermons, speeches, plays, etc., much better than they can under present methods.

Mr. Williams has discarded the present principles upon which the gramphone and phonograph are founded. He has taken up the photography of sound, and is working upon the lines which this scientific discovery has suggested.

The possibility of photographing sounds was first suggested by Faraday's discovery that a wire in a magnetic field is deflected by passing an electric current through it, and that the degree of deflection is proportionate to the strength of the current. Poulsen, Duddell, and Ruhmer, working on the lines suggested by Faraday, succeeded in photographing sound waves by means of the oscillograph.

But no one has yet succeeded in reversing the process and making the photograph give back the sounds recorded on it, with the exception of Ruhmer. He succeeded in photographing sounds on a moving film and reproducing them so that they were audible on the telephone. This, however, was some years ago, and the discovery never got beyond the experimental stage, and was not put to any practical use.

It is this problem that Mr. Williams took up, and now, after years of labour and experiment, he says that he is on the point of success.

GRAMOPHONE SUPERSEDED.

There are two ways in which Mr. Williams desires to make use of his invention, should he be able to perfect it. The first is in connection with cinematographic pictures, whereby sounds which should properly accompany these pictures are simultaneously recorded on photographic films, which constitute the negative from which prints can be taken. This is to be done by an instrument to which Mr. Williams has given the name of the "photophonic cinematograph."

The prints are then passed through another instrument, which has received the name of the "electric pneumatic audophone." This instrument reproduces the sounds which have been photographed as loudly and distinctly as the originals. Speech is reproduced, says Mr. Williams, with remarkable clearness and perfection of enunciation, and music with such clearness and precision that the correct timbre of the instrements is faithfully rendered, with sufficient volume and quality to fill the largest hall.

The next step, according to Mr. Williams, is the "Phonogramphone." This instrument takes the place of the ordinary phonograph and gramophone, in so far that the needle and the solid records for reproducing sounds are done away with. Speech, music, etc., are produced entirely through the media of light, electricity, and compressed air. Sounds reproduced on this instrument are, says Mr. Williams, entirely free from the imperfections peculiar to the gramophone and phonograph, and are perfectly clear and distinct—results which have hitherto been impossible of achievement on the instruments now in use.

SWITCHING ON THE NEWS.

Mr. Williams claims that the instruments which he is bringing out are capable of many applications. For instance, the "Photogramophone," used in connection with the "Electro Pneumatic Audophone," can be used for the transmission of news from a central news bureau, it being only necessary for subscribers to have the latter instrument fitted in their clubs, hotels, private houses, or offices as the case may be. The news would be transmitted from the central bureau, and by pressing a button, or turning a switch, the instrument would be set in motion and the news would be spoken to the subscribers without their having to hold a receiver to their ears. A subscriber could, according to Mr. Williams, switch on the news service whilst lying in bed or eating his breakfast.

It would also be practicable to transmit speeches, debates in Parliament, lectures or sermons. As the photographie films would remain and could be reproduced indefinitely, these could be heard at any time when the subscriber desired.

"I hope," said Mr. Williams, "to give a demonstration of the practical utility of my invention very soon, but I do not want to do this before it is perfected and before the formalities connected with the paten laws have been complied with. I am patenting my invention in every part of the world."

"And when may we expect to witness this demonstration. Mr. Williams?" a "Daily Chronicle" representative asked him yesterday.

"I hope before the end of the present year," was the reply.

RADIUM AND CANCER.

◆

SURGEON'S EXPERIMENTS ON VEGETABLE LIFE.

ADDRESS AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

A remarkable address was given in the Section of Rediology, of the Congress of Medicine by Dr. Robert Abbe, the senior surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, who opened a discussion on radiotherapy for malignant growths. Dr. Abbe, who is the pioneer of the method of making a surgical incision and burying the radium tube within the tumour structure, said that surgery had expended its utmost efforts in cutting out every vestige of disease, or destroying it by cautery, caustics, or freezing. But although these procedures frequently cured the patient, they never cured the disease; they only removed it. For a cure it was necessary to look to forces like organic chemistry or bio-chemistry, or to agents like the Rontgen rays and radium.

It was possible safely to form an opinion of the action of radiant matter upon animal cells by its action on vegetable life, for who, asked Dr. Abbe, could differentiate the vital force actuating each? He proceeded to demonstrate by means of photographs the effect of radium on seeds and bulbs. After suitable exposure of seeds to varying amounts of "soft" and "hard" rays (*i.e.*, rays of smaller and greater penetrability) issuing in incessant streams from this wonder-working mineral, the results were that the seeds placed nearest to the radium were totally destroyed, while the seeds which were a little further removed received a stimulating influence, so that their growth was greater even than that of seeds which had had no radium at all. Yet again, seeds situated at a still further distance from the radium—a few inches—where only the "hard" gamma rays of the radiating material could reach them, showed no effect of stimulation, but only a retarded vitality and a marked depression in growth.

Dr. Abbe went on to show that the same changes could be produced in the human body. These malignant cells, like the seeds, could be stimulated and depressed. During the last ten years he had been able to study the efficiency of radium in more than 750 individual cases, including 250 of the particular variety of cancer known as epithelioma. He had found that the results in the case of the seed experiments were duplicated; that is to say, there was first a destruction of the tissues which were closely in contact with the radium, then an actual stimulation of the pathological cells at a certain short distance, and finally, when the radium was applied from a longer distance there was a degeneration of the malignant growth. Therefore by means of what he called "distance filtration" through air, the radium being used at a distance of, say, 1½in. from the lesion so that all except the gamma rays fell short and were excluded, he had been able to treat malignant growths with lasting benefit, amounting at times to surgical cure.

THE POWERS OF RADIUM.

Had radium any power to control the worst types of cancer? He hesitated to speak of actual progress in malignant disease of the tongue and œsophagus. In most cases, after judicious use of larger doses of radium, a marked amelioration with reduction in size of the mass was observed, although the disease gained headway at the last. In the case of uterine cancer the outlook was more hopeful, and it was certain that the immediate effect of extreme radiumization on cancer developed in the uterine cervix, or in the scar after operation, altered the disease so as to replace it by sound cicatrix.

Dr. Abbe was followed by a distinguished Austrian surgeon, Dr. Robert Kienbock, who gave a masterly review of the whole subject of X-ray and radium-therapy in malignant conditions, and also raised the question of the possible danger of actual stimulation of the diseased growth by injudicious dosage. He cited some remarkable cases of radium cure or amelioration out of his own experience, including one inoperable case of sarcoma of the kidney, in which the insertion of radium tubes brought about a successful issue.

FRENCH BANDS IN LONDON.

◆

ZOUAVE MUSICIANS AND VIVANDIERE.

"La Mercheria de Paris," the popular French military band which was founded in 1901 and is composed of musicians from various French regiments, arrived in London yesterday morning, on a week's visit to this country, and in the afternoon was received at the County Hall, Spring-gardens, by Mr. Cyril Cobb, Chairman of the London County Council. The members of the band, 30 or 40 in number received a hearty greeting from the crowds as, playing their trumpets and drums, they marched through the streets with their flag. They all woere their handsome red Zouave uniform, and were accompanied by their "vivandiere" in somewhat similar costume.

Mr. Cobb addressed a few words of welcome to the band and thanked the Paris Municipal Council for informing him of the visit. These visits between the two nations were, he said, becoming more and more frequent, and in one sense had become a habit. Those who witnessed the hospitable way in which London children were treated in Paris last year would never forget it. He also welcomed the band because its members wore the uniform of the great French Army. There had been nearly 100 years of peace between the two countries, and in the course of that century their soldiers had stood shoulder to shoulder against a common foe. Their drums had sounded in unison in war, and he hoped they would henceforth sound together in peace. London was not a dull place, and he assured them that wherever they went they would be heartily welcomed by the British people.

The band having played, M. Lesague, its president, thanked Mr. Cobb for his kind words, and Mr. Lyon Thompson, Mayor of the City of Westminster, conveyed an invitation for the band to visit Earl's Court Exhibition to-day and one from the Lord Mayor to visit the Mansion House to-morrow.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 30th August, 1913, stood at 1,033 against 1,420 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 448, Madras 49, Bengal 4, Bihar 58, United Provinces 188, the Punjab 44, Burma 46, Coorg 1, Mysore 155, Hyderabad 39, and N. W. F. Provinces 1.

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THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

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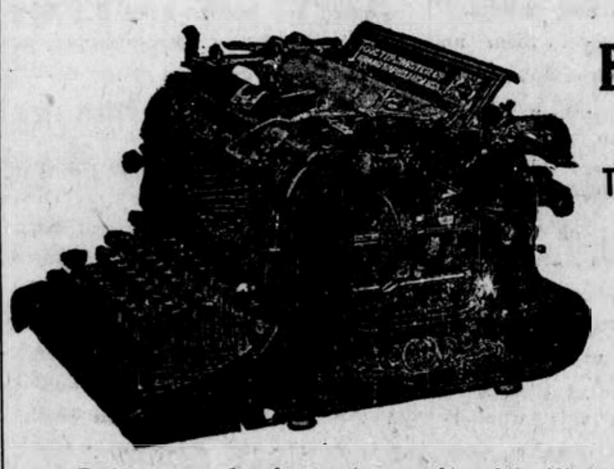

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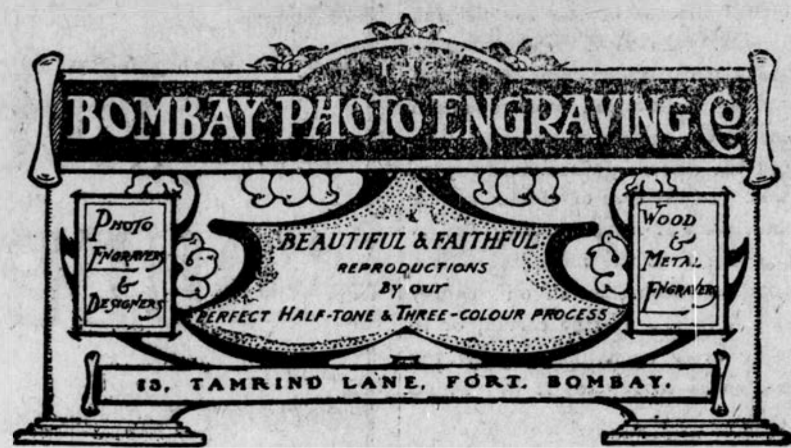
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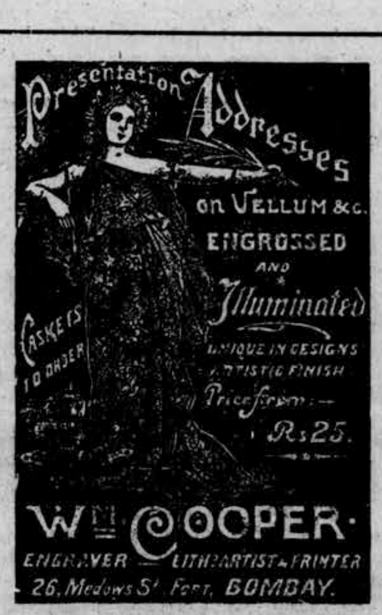
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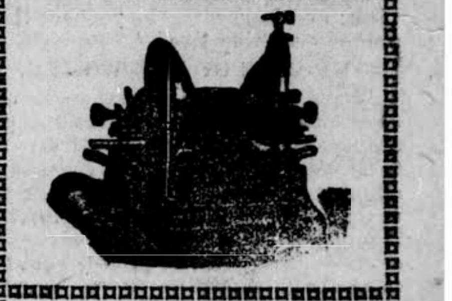

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